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WASHINGTON.

The Time for the Ratification of the San Domingo Treaty Extended.

The President's Argument for the Ratification.

What He Thinks of the Island.

Commemorative Services to the Late General Thomas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The San Domingo treaty having expired by limitation, it seems to be thought by Senators that nothing more will be done with it at present, though the agent of Baez, who arrived here a day or two ago, is said to have authority to agree to an extension of the time for ratification. Some pains have been taken to learn the President's views on the questions raised by the treaty and the argument he presents to the Senators may be briefly summarized: He states that the Dominican authorities made the first proposals, and pressed annexation on him before he had looked into the matter, or formed any opinion as to the expediency or feasibility of the project. He finally sent confidential messengers down there to make secret examination into the situation of affairs, and inspect the resources and capabilities of the island, civilization of the people, character of the government, kind and amount of debt, and everything else of use in forming a correct opinion. It was not until these messengers had returned and fully reported the result of their examination that he consented to listen to the proposals of the Dominicans. Then he sent General Babcock down again, and a treaty, as is already known, was negotiated. The republic, he says, owes but a million and a half of dollars, which is the price we agreed to pay for annexation. When asked if he was certain that the debt is no larger, he replied that he has the strongest proof of the fact; that this figure covers the whole thing. What claims may be trumped up against Dominica he knows not and cares less, for the reason that under the treaty it is expressly stipulated that we cannot be held to their payment. He thinks it likely some claims may be presented, and says that such of them as are proven good, must be paid out of the public lands of the island. He regards the stories about a concealed debt of fifteen or twenty millions as emanating from foreign sources, which are jealous and envious, and are secretly opposed to our acquisition of what he regards as the finest of the West India Islands. The Dominican Government acknowledges less than a million and a half of indebtedness, and says there is no evidence in existence that a valid claim for another dollar can be produced. The present population the President estimates at less than 200,000, and he apprehends not the least trouble in governing them and preserving order. The people, he says, pointing to the result of the recent election, are nearly all anxious to be taken under the protection of our flag and laws. They are tired and sick, he thinks, of the factions, and civil war, and domestic discord, and gladly hail the promise of peace and a stable government. They are drawn to us, he adds, by affection and sympathy, on account of our enfranchisement of the colored race here, and repose implicit faith and confidence in our professions of justice and equal rights. Of the natural resources of the island, the President speaks in glowing terms, saying they cannot well be exaggerated; and under this head he presents many figures to sustain his view. He is informed that the soil is very rich, and produces all the fruits of tropical latitudes in great abundance. He believes that in ten years after annexation, the exports of the island would exceed one hundred millions a year. Our people, he argues, would quickly go down there; open plantations; attract labor; give employment to natives; build railways and telegraphs; lay out towns and villages, and establish lines of steamships to New York and New Orleans. Quantities of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other tropical fruits would be grown and exported, and our manufacturing and agricultural interests would thrive thereby. He thinks it would be a decided benefit to us to grow these things on our own soil, instead of paying tariff rates on them when imported from foreign countries. He holds that the exportation of valuable woods and various minerals from the island would be great, and that before the end of twenty years its commerce would equal that of Cuba. The laws of all the West India Islands are inimical to the interests of our country; but should we once get a foothold there, a short time would work important changes, so that in a little while trade would prosper and commerce flourish. He says that, looking at the questions involved from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine, we cannot refuse to receive the island, now that it is offered to us by the almost unanimous voice of its inhabitants; that if we reject their overtures, there is danger they may turn to Great Britain to obtain peace and protection; and if they do, we shall have no right to interfere with that power. He believes that the next great work of the world will be the construction of the Darien Ship Canal, and he thinks our country will not be likely to let any foreign government rob us of the advantages of that undertaking, and holds that a station of our own in the West Indies is essential to the canal project, if we hope to derive from it such benefits as we should. He also thinks it very important, from a military point of view, to secure this stronghold in the midst of the West Indies, and says it would be a great blunder in statesmanship to throw away this opportunity for getting it on favorable terms. Our weak point, he argues, is on the Gulf coast, and, while he does not anticipate any war, he thinks we should take the island as an outpost against any possible danger. He seemed to convey the idea that, in his view, we are, sometime, to have all the West India Islands under our flag, and added, it would be folly to reject the best one of them all, when we can get it so advantageously. He does not say whether he will or will not ask an extension of time on the treaty; but appears to hope that some step in behalf of annexation may yet be taken by the Senate. He says he had worked hard to show Senators its advantages, and expresses the opinion that everybody would be in favor of it if they clearly understood all the facts as he does. He would doubtless heartily approve the project to send a Congressional commission, or even a steamer's load of Congressmen, down there on a tour of inspection, and it is by no means certain that some such movement as this may not be proposed in the Senate by the friends of the treaty before the end of the session.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedmen's Bureau people have brought into Congress a new little scheme about the Freedmen's Savings Bank. This institution has its main office here, with twenty-three branches at points in the South. Its deposits are something over one million of dollars, and the act by which it was chartered provides that loans shall be made only on government securities, a limitation of this kind being reserved for the security of the poor and ignorant freedmen who are the only depositors. It is now proposed to change the charter so that one-third of the investment shall be in government securities; one-third in State and municipal securities, and one-third in loans on real estate. The bill secured a favorable report from the District Committee of the Senate, and came up in that body at the last session, when it was attacked by Cameron, Williams, and Fenton. They said its object was clearly to depreciate the securities of the company; that no wisely conducted bank would allow its money to be loaned on real estate, and that, so far as they were concerned, they would never vote to permit the Directors to speculate in this way on the money of the freedmen. Cameron was particularly severe in condemnation of the project, and Pomeroy was the only Senator who spoke in its support. The bill went over without final action.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS.

Mr. Colfax and Speaker Blaine, of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed at the meeting of officers last week, have had a consultation in regard to the arrangements for taking the proper notice of the death of General Thomas. The first resolution of Mr. Randall provides that the presiding officers of both houses shall take such official action as they deem fitting to attest the sympathy of Congress. As the officers here who served under Thomas, had taken previous action, and applied for the hall of the House, it was agreed that the meeting be held there next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the committee officers, Gen. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, to preside, and a joint committee from the two houses to participate, and each house to attend in a body. Seats will be reserved for the President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, and officers of the army and navy. The hall will be appropriately draped, and Secretary of War has consented that the national collection of battle flags may be used on the occasion. Instead of a set oration, there will be a number of short addresses.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Registration begins in the city to-morrow. The indications are that the Reform Republicans will nominate Major Richards, the present Chief of Police, for Mayor, in place of Bowen. If this is done, the Democrats will probably unite with the Reform men, and rid Washington of the corrupt ring now in power.

SWINDLING CLAIM AGENT.

Repeated complaints have reached this city within a year past, from Western soldiers, alleging that they have been fraudulently dealt with by H. G. Carter, a claim agent, of Mound City, Ill.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IMPORTANT COTTON CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A case is under argument in the Court of Claims involving the question whether the President's proclamation of commercial intercourse, removing commercial restrictions in certain portions of the South, took effect June 24, 1865, the date of the signature, or June 27, the date of the publication. The ownership of a considerable amount of cotton is involved. The case is likely go to the Supreme Court.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT JUBILEE.

The religious jubilee in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was held to-day at Israel Church, Capitol Hill.

FRENCH CABLE.

Official information is received here that the French Government has arranged with the French Cable Company to cancel its exclusive concession for landing the cable from the United States on French soil. The United States Government, or any citizen of our country, can therefore now land cables from the United States on French soil.

THE WEST.

More Indian Outrages and Murders—Bodies of a Number of Victims Found—Probable Capture of a Stage Coach and Passengers—A Little Pieganizing Wanted out There.

SOUTH PASS CITY, W. T., April 3.—On the morning of the 31st ult. a son of Dr. James Irwin, of Atlantic City, was attacked by about twenty-five Indians, in the outskirts of Atlantic City. He was shot with a bullet and three arrows, and expired from the effects of his wounds on the evening of the 1st. The attack was a surprise to our citizens, as it was supposed that the Indians [illegible] from Atlantic City set out to look for prospecting parties scattered over the adjacent country. They returned, yesterday, with the bodies of J. McGuire, A. Kellog, E. Fasberry, W. C. Bennington, and James H. Othick, found in different places, horribly mutilated. Four more of our citizens are still missing, and there is no doubt but that two of them have been killed, as they were near the trail of the Indians. The stage due here yesterday, at 3 o'clock p. m., has not yet arrived, and it is now believed it has been captured by Indians, as a party of at least seventy-five to one hundred were seen on the 1st going toward the stage route, and as the weather is fine and the route well equipped, any ordinary accident that could happen the stage would have been remedied by now. The stage left Big Sandy Station, forty-five miles west of here, yesterday morning, all right. On board the stage were Paymaster Brown, General Alvord, Major Russell, and four guards of the United States Army, Fred Hummel, a passenger; Wm. Benham, one of the proprietors of the route; and W. A. Kelley driving. A party of mounted horsemen have left here to endeavor to learn the fate of this party. There are but a few infantry troops in Wind River Valley to guard that important settlement, and none in this vicinity of any kind. Our people are loudly calling for Sheridan or Baker, and if troops are not soon sent to protect us, our citizens will soon do a little Pieganizing on their own account.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic Fight to be Renewed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The fight between the opposing wings of the Democracy is likely to be renewed to-morrow. The leaders have been conferring with their constituents, and both sides feel confident of success.

ANOTHER STORM.

The storm to-day caused some damage in New York and vicinity, but was less severe than that of last Sunday. One vessel is reported ashore on the Jersey coast, and another on Long Island.

NEW FRENCH CONSPIRACY.

A Paris letter says that a new conspiracy, with the object of overthrowing the government, has been discovered. It was planned by some of the exiles in Switzerland, and was intended to include many officers in the army. Several arrests have been made, and the whole affair is being kept as quiet as possible.

MONEY MARKET.

The increase of rates in the money market, yesterday, is partly attributed to the movement for locking up greenbacks, engendered by the same parties that caused the stringency last year. The general impression among financiers is that the scheme will not succeed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A fire occurred this evening at No. 14 East street, occupied by John Conney as a lodging and dining saloon. Damaged to the extent of $15,000; fully insured. Three men, named Brown, Montgomery, and Smith, who were asleep on the fourth floor, were suffocated.

STRIKE.

At a meeting of upholsterers held this evening, it was announced that the employes of two of the largest establishments in the city will go on a strike to-morrow, on account of the attempted reduction of wages.

AN OPINION.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in a discourse, took ground against the action of Congress in relation to Utah. The State, he held, had no more right to interfere with polygamy than it has to prescribe limits to Protestantism, or interfere with Catholicism.

DEDICATIONS.

The new Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in this city; the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and the new Catholic Chapel of Our Lady and St. Patrick, at Newark, were dedicated to-day. The floating debt of the Simpson Church of $22,000 was cancelled by subscription.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Citizens' Association last evening adopted a memorial, calling upon the Legislature to pass the new charter as it came from the Assembly, and specifying many of its features as a vast improvement, which its members had for years recommended as necessary to our municipal government.

GREELEY AND JOHN MORRISSEY.

In consequence of the meeting between Horace Greeley and John Morrissey, in which, it is alleged, Greeley agreed to oppose the new charter in consideration of a promise of nomination for the Governorship, by the Young Democracy, the Republican City Executive Committee, at a special meeting this afternoon, unanimously adopted resolutions recommending the adoption of the new charter. The idea now influencing the Republicans in this city is, that if they oppose the charter, a bargain will be forced between Young and Old Democracy, by which more satisfactory and desirable clauses will be struck out of the pending charter, and the objectionable Board of Aldermen retained in office.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Union League Club held a meeting last night, and adopted resolutions that a committee be sent to Albany to urge the necessity of a modification in the present city charter. They demand the abolition of the Board of Supervisors and a limitation of the powers of the Mayor and Comptroller.

Two colored men voted at Perth-Amboy, N. J., on the adoption of the new charter, last Thursday, the date of the proclamation. This is the first vote under the amendment in the United States.

RAILROAD INSPECTION.

A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, inspected the works of the Hartford & Erie Railroad at Fishkill, and the site of the proposed depot at Newburg.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday was celebrated at New Rochelle last night.

CASHIER ABSCONDED.

The Cashier of an extensive woollen importing house on Broadway is reported absconded with a large amount of money obtained by the alteration of checks. Names not given.

FIRE.

The extensive works of the Wood Distilling Company, at Black Rock, Conn., were burned on Friday last. Loss, $100,000; no insurance.

ARREST OF AN EMBEZZLER.

A *Herald* cable says that Mr. Phillips, otherwise Forbes, intimately associated with the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States, was arrested at Queenstown, charged with alleged embezzlement from the Treasury Department, in New York, and remanded to prison for eight days.

DISABLED STEAMER.

The steamer Idaho reports April 1, 8 a. m., lat. 47 16, lon. 60, spoke Inman steamer City of Brussels, New York for Liverpool, Captain Kennedy; reported she had lost propeller and a full set of sails, but needed no assistance. She proceeded under full sail close hauled, heading southeast. The Idaho took letters from Captain Kennedy and passengers to friends in the United States.

MISSING SCHOONER.

Captain Smith R. Lane, of Bellport, L. I., who sailed from Baltimore on the 10th of February for New York, in a small sloop, with a cargo of oysters, has not since been heard of, and it is feared that he is lost, with his wife, child, and one man.

WEATHER.

Rain most of the day.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Thomas W. Wason, the well-known car builder, of Springfield, Mass., is dangerously ill here from paralysis.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Port Au Prince letters say Mr. Winer, the American Consul was recently arrested by Jaconet, the chief of the Haytien insurgents, and is still held as hostage at Des Abricats. The English, French and American Consuls at Port Au Prince have taken the matter in hand, and a fleet, consisting of one English and two Haytien men-of-war, have been sent liberate Mr. Winer.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, arrived.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 3.—The Irish Force bill has passed both Houses of Parliament. The Lords met on Saturday to receive the expected message from the Queen approving the bill, but it was not sent in.

According to the *Broad Arrow* newspaper, the expedition to the Red River District will be composed of 300 regulars, and a force of Canadian militia, and will be under the command of Colonel Wolseley.

The betting on the University boat race is six to four in favor of the Oxford.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The steamer Nebraska, from New York, has arrived.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 3.—A Parliamentary crisis is at hand. The Emperor desires to submit the new order of things to a vote of the people, and the Ministers are not willing to permit discussion of the *Senatus Consultum* by the Corps Legislatif. Nothing definite on these points is known now, but the declarations from the Cabinet are expected at the opening of the Chambers to-morrow. It is reported that Ollivier will ask for a vote of confidence, and if this is refused, will resign.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is still in Paris. It is said he will go to Belgium.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 3.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Senor Moret, the new Colonial Minister, in reply to a question from a Unionist Deputy, said his policy in regard to colonial reforms would be the same as that of his predecessor. He expressed his disbelief in the rumors of disastrous events in Cuba, and discredited the report that there was any diplomatic arrangement between the United States and Great Britain on the Cuban question. A motion to postpone the consideration of the new constitution for Porto Rico was defeated, 103 to 13. The Unionist Deputies left the chamber before the vote was taken.

QUINCY.

Fearful Accident on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad—Three Passenger Cars Precipitated Down a Steep Embankment—Large Number Seriously Injured—Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 3.—The westward bound passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which left this city at 9 o'clock last night, met with a terrible accident, twenty-four miles west of this city, at a point half way between Ely and Monco stations, resulting in a complete wreck of two passenger and one sleeping car, all of which were precipitated down a steep embankment, maiming several persons in their descent. Twenty-five or more passengers were more or less hurt, and it is feared several fatally so. The hindmost car was also thrown from the track, but remained on the embankment, and fortunately no one in it was injured. The accident occurred about 11 o'clock, and consequently the sleeping cars were full of passengers; and, from the manner in which the cars were smashed up, the only wonder is that all in them were not killed outright. The accident is said to have been caused by a broken rail.

LATER.—Two of the passengers wounded in the railroad accident last night will certainly not recover.

The colored citizens of Quincy have set Thursday next as a day on which to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. They are making grand preparations for the occasion. J. K. Van Dorn will be the principal speaker of the day, and a salute will be fired.

OHIO.

Pittsburgh, Canton & Chicago Railway.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, April 3.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens interested in the Pittsburgh, Canton & Chicago Railroad was held, in Schaefer's Opera House last evening, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the said road. After some remarks by Louis Schaefer and another gentleman, the books were opened for subscriptions. The firm of C. Aultman & Co. headed the list with $105,000. Many others followed with smaller amounts, and altogether about $245,000 were subscribed, leaving still $45,000 to be raised, for which a committee was appointed to canvas the township. No doubt this sum will be speedily obtained. The G. A. R. Band enlivened the proceedings with some excellent music, and altogether the meeting was a success.

THE SPOTLESS HERO.

Despatch from Mrs. Thomas—Her Wish that Her Husband's Remains Should be Buried at Troy—Order for the Funeral Services—To be Held on Friday Next, at Troy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.

General W. T. Sherman:

Your despatch is just received. I regret I cannot yield to the desire of having the burial at West Point, as Troy will be my future home. I feel that I must bury General Thomas in my family lot at the cemetery there. I will leave to you the arrangements for the military funeral at Troy. On the arrival of the remains they will be deposited temporarily in the receiving vault. Colonel Willard knows my wishes. Private services have already been held here. Sincere thanks for your attention.

FRANCES L. THOMAS.

[Signed]

[illegible], Utah, April 2.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington:

[illegible] desire. She will leave all the arrangements to you, and thinks Friday will be the better day, if it is agreeable to you.

J. P. WILLARD, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1870.

General Orders, No. 37.]

The body of Major General George H. Thomas will be buried at Troy, N. Y., on Friday, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, and the ceremonies will be conducted in military order, under the supervision of Major General George G. Meade, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. The escort will be a battalion of eight companies, and General Meade is authorized to use two of the companies of the Engineer Battalion, from Willet's Point; two companies of general recruits from Governor's Island and the band from West Point. All officers of the army who can be spared from duty, all civil officers of the General and State Governments; all members of the volunteer armies, civic societies, and citizens generally are invited to be present to manifest their respect to the memory of him who holds a sacred place in the heart of every American.

By command of General Sherman.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Judge Stallo's Address to the Germans, at Workingmen's Hall.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Judge Stallo opened his address by calling the attention of the audience to the importance of the impending school elections. He said that if the fanatics who insist upon the continuance of Bible reading and other religious exercises in the common schools should succeed in carrying the elections, the new School Board would not only annul the resolutions of the present board, but they would also probably withdraw the appeal of the Bible case to the Supreme Court, and thus deprive the highest tribunal of the State of the opportunity to pass authoritatively upon the great questions involved in that case. The advocates of Protestant worship in public schools would use every effort to cut off all further debate, to stop the discussion which was gradually passing into more quiet and thoughtful channels, and to drown the voice of the public conscience in the prejudices of the multitude. He insisted that it was the special duty of the Germans, without distinction of party or creed, to defeat these efforts.

The resolutions of the School Board, against which such an outcry was raised, he said, were a simple act of common justice. If a Jew was compelled to contribute to the salary of a teacher who read the New Testament and inculcated the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; if the Catholic was taxed for the support of schools in which the Bible was read in Protestant fashion, and Protestant hymns were sung; if the rationalist or unbeliever was forced to pay for indoctrinating the pupils with the Mosaic accounts of the creation or of the flood, and for reading passages of the Bible, which, in the crude, uncommented form in which they are offered to the children, he regarded as worse than nonsense, we had simply gone back to the times of Philip II., when Posa, according to Schiller's account, plead in vain for freedom of conscience. "Although we no longer stumble over 'charred human bones,' as Posa in the Netherlands, although the faggot and the stake are no longer among the instrumentalities of the modern persecutor for opinion's sake, the principle of persecution is none the less insisted upon. Our American representatives of dogmatic coercion claimed the right to plunder and rob the Jew, the Catholic, an unbeliever in the interests of biblical orthodoxy, and this is just as much a violation of the letter of our constitution, the spirit of our institutions and times, and the sense of justice as the more violent proceedings of our mediæval ancestors." [Great applause.]

Judge Stallo said he respected even religious prejudice, especially when it was hereditary and inveterate. The masses of the advocates of Bible reading at the public expense were undoubtedly sincere, and unconscious of the wrong which they sought to perpetuate. But many of those who were vociferating in the pulpits, shouting in the market spaces, and raising a hubbub in the public press, were manifestly bent upon the deliberate purpose of branding all those who did not call themselves orthodox Protestants as outcasts from the civil communion of the State. This was evident to all who had attentively watched the phases through which the Bible controversy had successively passed. At first the advocates of Protestant Bible reading had simply said, "Well, if you don't like it, keep your children away from the schools; we don't compel you to send them." This was the first phase of the question—the phase of sheer impudence. When the answer was made that keeping their children out of the schools did not relieve the Catholic, the Jew, and the free thinker from the necessity of helping to support them, the question passed into the second phase—that of the meeting at Pike's Hall, where it was boldly asserted that this was not only a Christian, but a Protestant country, and that the Bible was, by universal consent, the source of all religious truth, and the only reliable support of public morality.

This assertion was confronted with the history of our country, the Constitution of our State, and the spirit of our culture; and then the question assumed its third phase, the phase of legal quiddity and mystification, in which the majority of the Judges of the Superior Court, with an acumen which he hoped [illegible] though Protestant Christianity was not, properly speaking, the law of the State; although there was not a word about the Bible in the constitution; although, according to the express and repeated decision of the Supreme Court, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, unbelievers, &c., were absolutely equal before the law, nevertheless, the Protestant had the right to have his Bible read, and the doctrines of his religion taught at the public expense. In other words, it was declared, that because Ohio was not a Protestant State, and Protestantism could not claim any privileges over any other sect or denomination, therefore the Protestant could tax the Catholic, the Jew, and the unbeliever for peculiarly Protestant purposes. [Applause.]

Judge Stallo said he had not come to dissect the learned opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Superior Court, or to attempt to refute it. This refutation had been sufficiently accomplished in the admirable dissenting opinion of Judge Taft, which, having been translated into German, was now accessible to all. In the remarks which he proposed to make he would simply dwell for a moment upon two considerations which were constantly urged in order either to falsify the issue and wrest the question from its legitimate bearings, or to dwarf this question by the pretence of its insignificance. There are many persons, he said, who agreed with him in the main, but who thought the whole quarrel was about a thing so unimportant that it was not worth while to spend so much labor upon it. "What difference does it make," these men say, "whether a few texts of the Bible are read and a few hymns sung as a morning exercise in the schools? This Bible reading and singing is a mere empty form from which no substantial advantage can be derived by any form of belief."

It would be a sufficient reply to this remark, that the "empty form" of Bible reading had thus far kept nearly one-half of our children from the public schools. Judge Stallo said he knew this was disputed, and to that subject he would return hereafter. But the zeal and pertinacity with which that "empty form" was sought to be upheld showed sufficiently that it had a serious meaning. The meaning was the maintenance of sectarian ascendency in the State, and a covert, indirect, practical assertion of a theory which was ostensibly and formally disclaimed—the theory of a necessary union between Church and State, and of a right of the majority to coerce the belief of the minority, under the pretext that when the safety of the State requires it, (and of this the pious Protestant is, in his opinion, the only proper judge,) the conscience of the Jew, the Catholic, and the unbeliever must give way. How the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who had preached this doctrine in terms from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, on last Sunday, would be pleased with the application of the doctrine after a while, when the Catholics came to be in the majority, and asserted the right of that majority to say what the safety of State demanded, the speaker did not pretend to know.

Having thus briefly referred, Judge Stallo continued, to the objection, that the question at issue is insignificant and not worth disposing of on principle, I come to another point,—to the assertion constantly made by our opponents that the effort to exclude the Bible from the schools is a mere pretence, and that the real purpose of those engaged in this "war against the Bible" is to destroy our common school system altogether, to divide the school fund among the sects and denominations, and to give the lion's share to the Catholic Church.

While I am convinced that the members of our present School Board were not actuated by any such motive in passing their resolutions, I do not doubt at all that there are prominent and influential Catholics who are intent upon the purpose of procuring a division of the school fund. But the advocates of such a measure certainly do not look for their allies in our ranks, but in the ranks of our opponents. They know full well that the only tenable ground on which they can demand the support of Catholic schools by the State is, that the State now uses the entire school fund for the maintenance of schools which are in their form as well as their essence Protestant, and that they will have no pretext whatever for further agitation, if the sectarian character of our common schools is obliterated.

What answer can the orthodox Protestant make when the Catholic tells him, "You come to the schools with your Bible and hymn-book; I bring the rosary, the missal and the cross; the schools belong to me as well as to you; I pay for them as much as you do; what right have you to refuse admittance to the symbols of my faith, and to take possession with yours?" As things now are, may not the Catholics justly claim that the State, when it establishes a school at public expenses for Protestant teaching and worship, shall establish a Catholic school beside it? [Applause.]

It is unnecessary, I hope, to assure you that I do not mean, in any event, to give my consent to the distribution of the school fund among the religious denominations. My creed, I fear, would fare badly in such a scramble for the public money. And when the State establishes Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish schools, the time is not far distant when it will also erect Catholic and Protestant churches, and Jewish synagogues. Among the salaried officers of the State we shall have not merely religious laymen as teachers, but also priests; in a word, Church and State will be joined in marriage once more.

Right here I wish to say, and I am glad of the opportunity, that in no case can the Catholic have an inch of legal ground to stand upon, when he claims that the school fund shall be divided among the churches. He may justly demand that he shall not be taxed for the support of schools, the doors of which are closed to his children; he may insist that the State shall cease to take toll from all citizens, without distinction of creed, for the support of Protestant sectarian schools; he may require that the schools be either completely secularized at the expense of the State; but he can never demand, with any show of justice or right, that the State shall constitute itself the agent of his Church in levying [illegible]

himself has contributed, but also a part, perhaps, of the money paid by the Protestant or other non-Catholic. In a republic in which Church and State are, or ought to be, mutually independent (as the Catholic must certainly, for the moment at least, claim in the interests of his faith) no religious body has the right to use, or rather *abuse*, the machinery of the State for ecclesiastical purposes. I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this matter, because the newspaper discussions have tended to involve it in almost hopeless confusion.

The views here presented are, as I believe, those also of the great majority of our Catholic citizens. There is doubtless no lack of men among them who are swayed by religious fanaticism and prejudice, just as there some people not entirely free from intolerance and prejudice among the Protestants. But it must not be forgotten that the Catholics, too, are subject to the benign influence of the liberal spirit incorporated in our institutions, and are being educated by this spirit as well as by the spirit of the century, though they may not be conscious of it. The air of the republic is in their nostrils, as well as in those of the Protestant and free-thinker. Whoever is in the habit of meeting our Catholic citizens in their daily walk and conversation finds that, on the whole, they are as liberal and tolerant as those who experience a greater horror in the presence of a cross than at the sight of the little crack in the hoof of the Evil One. Those who have stumbled about along the ups and downs of this craggy and gibbous planet as much as you and I have, know that it is simply stupid to hold any man practically answerable for the strict logical consequences of his professed belief.

"You must fear God, love Christ, and get along the best you may," is an old saying in Westphalia. Ask an orthodox Calvinist or Presbyterian whether he really believes that a portion of the sons of Adam are eternally predestined by the Father of all bounty are endless torture in hell, while another portion is equally predestined to unmerited bliss—he will tell you: "Yes, so it is written; that is my faith." But six days in every week, and three-fourths of the seventh, he believes and thinks no such thing; he communes with his fellow-men, as though, after all, in spite of the doctrine of predestination, they, too, had some chance to be saved on the strength of their honest lives. Similarly, present the *Syllabus* to a pious Catholic, and say to him: "Here are the express and unequivocal declarations of the Pope; you live in a republic; do you hold the doctrine here set forth?" He will probably answer: "Well, if the Pope has declared it, it must be so, I suppose." But in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens at the polls, etc., he thinks and cares no more about the *Syllabus* than about the Twelfth Commandment or the Seventh Book of Moses. If a king should assail our republican institutions he would fight for these institutions as vigorously as the descendant of a Puritan Roundhead, and on the Fourth of July he reads the Declaration of Independence as devoutly as a German rationalist, never dreaming that there is in the words of that document anything at all incompatible with the encyclical utterances of Pius IX.

"But, after all," appropriately asks Judge Taft, "granting that the Catholics want more than is their due, is that any reason why we should withhold from them what they justly demand, and why should we hold on to more than is *our* due?" And, he might have added, what concern have we with the question, whether or not the Catholics will make any use of their right after we have awarded it to them; whether or not they will send their children to the schools after their secularization? What business have we with the covert plans of those who are before us with the simple demand of their indisputable right? "*De internis non judicat prætor*," "Secret purposes and silent thoughts are beyond the jurisdiction of an administrator of the law," is an old maxim of the civil law, as well as a recognized principle of the English and American common law. If at a later stage the Catholic comes with a demand for more than his rights, that demand must be summarily denied; but for the same reason we must in fairness now meet the Protestant with a denial, when he asks us to maintain him in possession where he has wrongfully entered. It does not become us to accuse the Catholic of the clandestine purpose to attempt what is wrong, while we ourselves are notoriously guilty of exactly the same, or, rather, a greater wrong as against him.

He whose hands are in the pockets of his neighbors is not a very proper individual to warn the public against that neighbor's dishonest intentions. And I will add right here a Protestant school-house whose walls are cemented with mortar watered with the sweat of the poor Catholic laborer, whose children are afterward turned from its doors, whose bricks were bought with money, a part of which was ignominiously stolen from the pockets of the Jew and infidel, is a poor place for reading the Bible with a pious face, expressive of the assurance that thus only can public morality be saved from the peril of utter destruction, and the public conscience rescued from the danger of having its voice stifled forever. [Laughter and applause.]

Gentlemen, the coming election involves the assertion or denial of a simple, clear, indisputable right, not merely the right of the Catholic, the Jew, or the free, but the right of all citizens of whatever creed. It is preeminently the duty of the Germans to see to it that this right is protected and enforced. Whenever the German nation is cited to appear before the tribunal of history, there will be in the catalogue of its sins many trespasses against human freedom; but all these sins will find their proud atonement in the fact that there is one freedom whose banner the Germans have always borne aloft—the freedom of conscience. [Immense applause.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Remains of a Drowned Man Buried—Result of Trying to Steal a Ride.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 3.—The remains of Wm. P. McCutcheon, found floating in the Ohio River on Friday, having been drowned over two months ago, at Pittsburgh, were interred yesterday. It is stated that McCutcheon sent to the old country for his mother two days before he was drowned; but she has not yet arrived. A gold watch, bank book, and a small amount of money were found in his pockets.

A colored man named Gardiner died here yesterday from injuries received at Enon Valley, while stealing a ride on the trucks of a passenger train. He had been to Salem attending a colored Methodist Conference, where he was endeavoring to obtain a license to preach, and had run short of money.

MILWAUKEE.

Fire—Marine News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—The Horicon House, on East Water street, took fire this evening, but was extinguished after a damage to the building and occupants of about $1,000.

The boats which have been locked up in the ice for the past five days, escaped from their bondage to-day. The Truesdell went on to Chicago; the Manistee went north; the Bertschy, north; the Bertschy and Messenger got into port here all right. The passengers had a bad scare, and were glad to see terra firma again. The ice is still very thick in the bay.

THE PACIFIC.

The Wrecked Steamer Golden State—Another Earthquake in San Francisco—Santiago Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal tenders, 90⅞.

The steamer Fidelitor arrived to-day from Santa Barbara, bringing the remaining passengers, all the baggage, and treasure saved from the wreck of the steamer Golden State. The steamer Saranac visited the scene of the disaster at 11:30 a. m. to-day.

A sharp and wicked shock of earthquake, of the duration of six seconds, in the direction of southeast to northwest, motion vertical, occurred to-day. No damage to life, limb, or property. Intense excitement for a few minutes prevailed. The animals were terribly frightened. Numerous runaways resulted. The City Hall, where the courts were in session, the Merchants' Exchange, Mercantile Library, Custom House, and other large buildings were instantly vacated. A great panic was created in the hotels. The streets swarmed with people in a moment. It was raining at the time. Prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall rapidly.

The last news from the Santiago mines is very encouraging, and creates the belief of permanent discoveries.

CUBA.

General Movement Against the Insurgents—A Number of Spanish Stories that Need Confirmation.

HAVANA, April 3.—A general movement of the Spanish troops against the rebels in the central department commenced in separate columns. They left Puerto Principe on the morning of April 1. Another has marched from Puerto del Pedro, to attack the insurgents in the rear, and Count Valmazeda has advanced to Canto.

General Geoyeneche is in the mountains behind Sibanica. He reports three hundred rebels surrendered there, and he discovered and captured a depot of artillery, which is supposed to be all the insurgents possessed, and a number of small arms. His prisoners report the insurgent forces in a state of dissolution.

Two powerful torpedoes were recently taken from under the rails of the Nuevitas & Puerto Principe Railroad, where they had been placed for the purpose of blowing up the passing trains.

Forty insurgents have been killed in Holguin jurisdiction since the opening of the campaign.

A steamer arrived to-day, from Cadiz with 500 troops.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond Municipal Troubles.

RICHMOND, April 3.—Ellyson still holds the City Hall, and General Canby has not yet sent the military to aid the United States Marshal in ejecting him. It is understood, however, that the military will be sent to-morrow, when Ellyson will retire to other quarters and continue to act as Mayor.

Detroit Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 3.—Charter and township elections take place throughout this State to-morrow, and the negroes will cast their first votes in Michigan, having been universally registered on Saturday.

A woman, named Mrs. Thebo, died here to-day, whose 100th birthday occurred yesterday.

Cincinnati School Question.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The interest in the election has reached its climax. The colored people held two large and enthusiastic meetings to-day on the Bible question. They develop the fact that the colored vote will be cast almost unanimously in favor of retaining the Bible in the public schools.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The State election takes place to-morrow. Should the northeast rainstorm continue to-morrow, it will affect the total vote among the hills of Litchfield County and the northwestern part of Hartford County. There is considerable snow, and travelling is bad, which, besides lessening the vote, may delay the returns from some towns.

Steamer Arrivals.

BOSTON, April 3.—Arrived, steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Another Letter from Mr. Van Osdel.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your editorial contained in THE TRIBUNE, Sunday, April 3, you warn the public to "Keep out of the new Court House." In noticing Mr. Baumann's report that the east wing is unsafe, and that the "progress of destruction is visible," you say: "Mr. Van Osdel, of course, having given an opinion to the contrary, will treat all these suggestions with contempt," and further that "the value of Van Osdel's opinions must be tested by the fact that he said the east wing was all right, when the other architects say it is all wrong." I do not believe that you purposely misrepresent me, but you do so nevertheless. *I never said the east wing was all right; what I did say was all right.* Six months ago I examined the east wing, at the request of Mr. Rose. I gave him a certificate then, in which I excepted to the interior walls resting on iron work. Therefore, that being the only statement I ever made in regard to the east wing, you will admit that I did not say it was *all right*. Also, in my letter, kindly published in your issue of the 17th ult., I said that I had informed Mr. Rose, at the time I gave him the certificate, that the interior walls were "dangerously constructed." I also said in my letter that "when the suspended walls of the interior shall have given place to partitions of proper construction," the building would stand, &c. I have not been asked for my opinion of the east wing, but I have examined it voluntarily, and found that some person or persons had cut away a large portion of the cap stone of the foundations, on which important interior iron column have their bearings, so that they are not safe, and said to Mr. Rose that immediate steps should be taken to remedy the defect or injury; but these stone caps were in perfect condition when, six months ago, I gave Rose the certificate that I found "no indications of instability," except the walls which rest on these identical columns. And even now, if the walls were displaced by proper partitions, the foundations that have been tampered with would be relieved of their present dangerous load. If the Supervisors had acted with the promptness of the Board of Public Works, the east wing would have been placed in as safe condition as the west wing *now is*; the suspended walls have been already taken out of the west wing, and additional support given to other points of the interior. I am informed that a competent architect and builder have been selected to take charge of the east wing, and, therefore, consider it improper for me to make any suggestions as to what should be done in the premises. Mr. Baumann could not have been aware that such appointment had been made, or he would have notified the architect in charge of the work of *his discovery*, instead of advising the public to prop up the building. You complain that the Board of Public Works have acted promptly in the matter; you charge them with "expending money for the mere purpose of showing confidence in one architect, and contempt for all others." Three others have said that the foundations are insufficient; the falling of this roof, and the overloading of the interior iron columns and beams, are the only parts that indicate malconstruction, and these parts have not failed by reason of any fault in the foundations, while the immense walls of the building indicate by their vertical positions and general deportment that their foundations are *practically good*, whether *theoretically* so or not. *Time* will show whether the "confidence of the Board of Public Works in one architect" is an "abuse of authority and a disregard of the public interests," and as it cannot be avoided, I propose we leave it to this test. Very truly yours,

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1870.

CITY IN BRIEF.

ON LAST THURSDAY evening the employes of the Methodist Book Depository of this city, to the number of about thirty, proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. William R. Marlay, on Morgan street, and, taking possession of the premises, proceeded to astonish the quiet occupants by presenting, through Mr. Edwards, of the *Advocate*, some elegant gifts, consisting of a splendid tea-set, a superb Rogers group, some valuable books, and an elegant chromo. After some happy remarks by Mr. Edwards, the family and guests were summoned to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast, also furnished by the kind donors, was discussed, and, after much social chat, song, and hand-shaking, the pleasant party separated at a late hour. This demonstration was occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Marlay from the Depository, after a long term of service, to take a position in the Asbury Life Insurance Company. Mr. Marlay takes the position of Secretary of the Northwestern Department of this company, lately held by L. Swormstedt, Esq., who was compelled to retire on account of continued ill-health.

A FEW DAYS since a despatch was received at police headquarters, from St. Louis, stating that a young man named J. P. Powell, book-keeper for A. J. Hall, of that city, had embezzled his employer out of a sum between $30,000 and $35,000, and requesting his arrest if he made his appearance in this city. Yesterday morning, Detective Bickenhart, of St. Louis, arrived with a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, and in company with Detective Simmons, of our force, entered upon a search for the alleged criminal. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon they came upon him at Ibach & Schieck's Hotel, corner of Wells and Randolph streets. He was taken into custody, and last evening the officer, accompanied by the prisoner, left for St. Louis.

DURING THE SERVICE in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, last evening, some drapery about the choir took fire, and, for a few moments, proved a cause of serious distraction. The flames were quickly extinguished, however, and the services were not interfered with. The alarm from Box 15, at 9 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the basement of a bakery, No. 119 Market street. Loss, about $300.

THE SCHOONER Kate Lyons, which brought forty-nine cargoes of lumber from Spring Lake into this port [illegible] arrived with her first [illegible] for this season yesterday morning. This is the first cargo received this year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Enterprise Base Ball Club, at the Briggs House, on Tuesday evening. All interested are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Medical Society will be held, this evening, at the County Court Room. A full attendance is solicited.

The introductory lecture of the spring course, in Hahnemann Medical College, will be delivered by S. P. Hedges, M. D., this evening at 8 p. m., in the college lecture room, No. 619 South State street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held, Tuesday evening, in the Caledonian Club rooms, when important business will come before the meeting in regard to the building of a new hall in connection with this society.

A CHALLENGE.

We have received the following challenge, which we give *verbatim*:

To the editor of Tribune—Chicago:

I notice in your sporting matters of this day that a dorg named "Nell" killed her 40 rats in 9 min. and 30 sec. Now I think I have a dorg that can beat her, and if you can tell me where "Nell" can be found I will make a match with her owner. My animal weighs only 13 lbs, but I am willing to allow "Nell's" owner the additional pounds in order to bring about a match. I will wager $100 or more on my dorg. Please give me the name of the owner of "Nell" through your paper on Monday, and you will oblige "TANDY."

CHICAGO, April 2, 1870.

Heavy Fire in the Indiana State Prison.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—A disastrous fire occurred at the Indiana State Prison this afternoon. The cells of the prison were entirely destroyed, and one convict, a colored boy, was suffocated in his cell. The shops and factories are not injured. The factories of Hall, Moore & Buckhardt, in connection with the prison, are not injured. The fire raged from 3 to 8:30 p. m. Loss not yet known. The State of Indiana suffers the entire loss.

Fire at Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, Va., April 3.—An incendiary fire, early this morning, on the corner of King and Middles streets, Portsmouth, destroyed six buildings, including the Post Office. The letters, office books and papers of the Post Office were saved. Loss, $18,000; partially insured.

Fire in Clinton, N. Y.

UTICA, April 3.—The Tower Hall in Clinton village was burned last night. Losses: John R. Tower, $7,500—insured, $4,000; O. C. Powell, $15,000—insured, $6,000.

Progress of General Thomas' Remains.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 3.—The remains of General Thomas passed east this afternoon. The military paid appropriate honors. A heavy rainstorm is prevailing.

Colored Votes Refused.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3.—In two wards of this city, at the school election, yesterday, colored votes were refused.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, April 3.—Receipts of beeves for the week, 3,536 head; nearly all of fair marketable quality. At opening, prices were ¼@½c per lb higher, but this was lost to-day. B. C. Coon sold 10 extra choice Illinois at 9¼c; A. Vogel sold 18, av 1,350 lbs, at 8½c; 100 av 1,240 lbs, at 8@8¼; 18 av 1,300 lbs, at 8¾c; 17 av 1,240 lbs, at 7¾c. S. W. Clark sold 48 Canda av 735 lbs, at 5c; Yeoman & [illegible] S. Housley sold 22 State, av 1,260 lbs, at $8.75; 36, av 1,125 lbs, at $8.25; 16 stillers, av 1,125 lbs, at $7.50; 18, av 1,400 lbs, at $8.75. Isaac Waixel 18 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, at $8.00; 34, av 1,200 lbs at $8.75; 18, av 1,150 lbs, at $8.25. Livingstone & Rosenthal 65, av 1,280 lbs, at $8.75; 30, av 1,175 lbs, at $8.00; 24, av 1,150 lbs, at $8.25. J. B. Webber 20, av 1,200 lbs, at $8.55; 17, av 1,300 lbs, at $8.62½; 36, av 1,330 lbs, at $8.50; 39 extra, av 1,450 lbs, at $9.00; 14 Ohio oxen, av 1,700 at $8.40. W. Robbins, 17 Illinois, av 1,200, at $8.20; 36, av 1,300, at $8.50. [illegible] & Monroe, 35, av 1,270, at $8.25; 21, av 1,100, at $7.70. B. C. Coon, 29 Kentucky, av 1,300, at $8.75. Milk cows in quick demand at a range of $40.00@100.00. Receipts of sheep, 7,000; demand good at 7c for light to 9½c for extra Canada, av 150 lbs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Receipts for the week, 4,210 beeves; 6,134 hogs; 5,865 sheep; 960 horses. Market closes firm at yesterday's quotations.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 3.—Crude Petroleum—Quiet and firm. Sales of 2,000 brls, seller April, at 11⅞c; 500 brls Packer's Landing oil, spot, 10¾c; for spot or seller April, 11⅝@11⅞c bid and asked. Refined—Quiet; sales of 1,000 brls, April, at 25¼c; 500 brls, seller April, at 25¼c; May and June, 26¼c. Buyer all the year offered at 30c; no buyers.

MARRIED.

WHEELER—BREWER—At Marshall, Michigan, March 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. P. Ford, Colonel W. W. Wheeler, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Mary E. Brewer.

DIED.

EAKIN—In this city, Saturday, April 2, George, son of Carrie and George Eakin, aged 4 years and 2 months. Funeral Monday at 2 o'clock from 187 Lincoln-av.

COLWELL—April 2, 1870, Alfred A., eldest son of Alfred and Jane Colwell, aged 10 years, 5 months, 11 days.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Monday) evening, by order of the M. E. H. P., for work, when the R. A. Degree will be conferred by M. E. P. A. W. Hitchcock. Visitors cordially invited to attend.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A Stated Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY No. 19, K. T., MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance desired. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The business heretofore carried on by Nichols, Nichols & Co., architects, &c., of this city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

GOODS BOUGHT AT AUCTION

During the Recent "Pressure,"

At Gold Cost, and less than Gold Cost.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

118 & 120 STATE-ST.

Having completed alterations in their Store for this purpose, will open on MONDAY MORNING their new

"BARGAIN DEPARTMENT,"

With the following among many other Cheap Goods:

New Spring Delaines, best quality, 12 1-2c. yard, worth 20c.

Large lot of neat Check Poplins, marl grounds, 12 1-2c.

Very pretty new style Poplins, mohair filling, 20c. yard, well worth 35c.

Bright small plaid Valencias, for children's wear, 20c.

Special attention is called to the following:

120 pcs. extra-quality Camlet Poplins, solid colors, double-fold, at 25c. yard, regular price 60c. yd.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS:

Good Brown Crash, 5c. yard.

An excellent quality of Pure Linen Table Damask, 60c. yard.

Handsome White Piques, 22c. and upward.

Excellent Bone Corsets, 75c. pair.

Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 12 1-2c.

Gents' super-stout English Half-Hose, 25c. pair.

Gents' nice-quality Spring Merino Vests and Drawers, $1 each, very cheap.

All heavy Underwear below cost.

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Novelties in Spring Shawls and Dress Goods, opening daily.

Cheapest Cottons in the city.

Cheapest Paisley Shawls in the city.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

invite attention to fresh arrivals of Ladies' Lawn Suits, Ladies' Cambric Morning Robes, Ladies' Camesolles, Children's Pique Suits, Children's Embroidered Pique Dresses, Children's Linen Dresses, Infants' Merino and Pique Cloaks, Infants' Nainsook Dresses, Infants' Lace Caps, &c., &c., which are being offered at IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

State & Washington-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRACTS

FROM

REPORT OF HON. WILLIAM BARNES

ON THE CONDITION OF THE

Life Association of America.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1870.

"MR. JOHN J. ROE, President Life Association of America:

"SIR: In pursuance of the resolution of your Board, passed on the 18th day of January last, I have visited St. Louis, and made a personal examination of the condition and affairs of your Association. [illegible]

"WM. BARNES,
"Consulting Counsel and Actuary."

Good, Active and Reliable Agents Wanted.

HUSTON & WADE,

Illinois State Managers,

16 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

CHICAGO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ESTHER,

Begins this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office of the Opera House.

Secure Your Seat Early!

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

ELGER & BROWN,

Manufacturers of

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES (40 different styles), ROCKING HORSES, PROPELLERS, WAGONS, &c., &c.

446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451 & 452 West-st., New York.

Patentees of the new Silver handle and Silver Front Axle Carriage, the finest made. Every Carriage Warranted. If you can't get the Silver handle of your dealer send to the manufacturers. TAKE NO OTHER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in my business, GEORGE E. GOOCH, late with the firm of Sherman Hall & Pope. The business will be done under the firm name of D. RICHARDS & CO.

D. RICHARDS.

Notice of Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of D. RICHARDS & CO., to do a General Produce, Commission Provision and Butter Business, 173 South Water-st.

D. RICHARDS,
GEO. E. GOOCH.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1870.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GOLD PRICES.

[illegible] ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st., Chicago, wholesale agents for the magnificent Steck Pianos, and the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

PERSONAL.

DR. AYER,

100 Washington-st.

Will, hereafter, Personally Receive Patients Daily for treatment by the New and Successful Method for

NASAL CATARRH,

Throat Diseases,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.

Now is the season when Catarrh and Throat Diseases advance most rapidly into Bronchitis and Consumption, and when all diseases of the breathing organs are most aggravated. The fearful rapidity of progress of these terrible maladies, and the great number of deaths by Consumption now occurring, should admonish all who are affected with any diseases of the breathing organs to make immediate and rational efforts to recover before it has advanced to an incurable state.

From the well-known safe house of P. B. Cook & Co.

Permanent Cure of Consumption.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1870.

I was suffering fearfully from an affection of the throat and lungs, when I applied to Dr. I. Winslow Ayer. I had hemorrhage, and night sweats, and felt certain that I could not have lived but a few months, at most. The disease had made sad inroads upon my constitution, and all medicine proved, alike, useless. I began to improve immediately, under Dr. Ayer's treatment, and soon fully regained my health, which, to the present time, (a period of nearly four years) has continued perfect. The great severity of the case, and its long continuance, renders the cure almost miraculous. My astonishment is only equalled by my gratitude to Dr. Ayer, whose candor, skill, and courtesy, I cheerfully commend to all who are suffering from throat and lung diseases, and especially to those who have tried elsewhere in vain.

E. T. LOVERING,
91 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Patients may rely confidently upon a correct and candid examination. The system in this class of cases is unlike any other mode of practice, in all essential respects.

An interview is desirable for an examination, but persons who cannot call may write for a "List of Questions."

Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN, Ill., March 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the board, in the city of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., until 12 o'clock m. on the 14th day of April next, for the erection of that portion of the new Hospital Building at Elgin, authorized by "An Act to establish the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane," approved April, 16, 1869. [illegible]

R. W. PADELFORD,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of the board, in Elgin, on and after the 26th of the present month.

C. N. HOLDEN,
HENRY SHERMAN, Trustees.
OLIVER EVERETT,

Attest: R. W. PADELFORD, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 8, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with good fat

BEEF CATTLE,

On the hoof, as follows: [illegible]

By authority of the Department Commander.

J. H. GILMAN,
Capt. and C. S., Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.,
Chief C. S. Department of Dakota.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., April 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1870, for supplying the United States, at Chicago, Ill., immediately, with a large lot of miscellaneous Quartermaster stores comprising

Stationery,
Hardware,
Forage,
Saddlery,
Building Material,
Paints, Oils,
Coal,
Lime, etc., etc.

[illegible]

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Col. and Depot Qr. Mr.

United States Engineer's Office,

No. 210 WISCONSIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 p. m. of the 2d of May, 1870, for furnishing the requisite materials and doing the work for improving the harbor at Milwaukee, Wis. [illegible]

JAMES W. CUYLER,
Captain of Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by NISSEN & BARNUM, 164 Randolph-st., for the purchase of the following property: [illegible]

WILLIAM S. GOLSEN,
JOHN BUEHLER, Trustees.

EDUCATIONAL.

WHEATON COLLEGE.

Spring Term Opens Thursday, April 7. [illegible]

J. BLANCHARD, President, Wheaton, Ill.

KENWOOD SEMINARY.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

4 & 6 Lake-st.

We ask the attention of the TRADE to the largest stock in the West.

STATIONERY GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

SCHOOL SLATES,

Chalk Crayons, and Soap Stone Slate Pencils. Inducements offered to cash buyers.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

BLANK BOOKS.

Largest and most complete assortment in the North-west. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturers and Jobbers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

AMBERG'S PATENT FILE AND BINDER.

For alphabetically arranging, filing, and binding letters, invoices, &c. The most convenient, labor-saving, durable, and the only perpetual file and binder in the market. No pasting, indexing, or folding required. Will last a life-time. Sold by all stationers. Trade supplied by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

BOOK BINDERS'

Stock, Tools and Machinery. Largest and best assortment in the West, at the lowest prices.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing and Jobbing Paper Warehouse, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

"THE BEST THING OUT."

For accountants, copyists, and the writing public generally, is the patent INDIA RUBBER PEN. Diamond Pointed, combining all the qualities of gold, steel, and quill pens. Price, $2.50 each. Sent to any address upon receipt of price. The trade supplied.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

STOVES.

BANGS BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO N. M. SIMONDS, & CO.

In the sale of

Van's Patent Wrought-Iron Portable Ranges, Hotel Broilers, Carving Tables, Laundry Dry Rooms.

ALSO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Barstow Cooking Ranges,
Barstow Cooking Stoves,
Hot-Air Furnaces,
Tailor and Laundry Stoves,
Cast-Iron Sinks,
Registers and Ventilators.

156 State-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION CO. "C,"

FIRST NATIONAL GUARDS

At a special meeting last Saturday evening, called by the Captain, in relation to the death of General Thomas, it was resolved that we attend the funeral reception of General Thomas, and every member of the company is requested to attend a meeting to that effect on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, at 60 Milwaukee-av., at 7 o'clock p. m., sharp. By order of CAPT. H. OSTERMAN.

H. J. JACOBS, Secretary.

The Regular Monthly Meeting

of the Board of Managers for the Hospital for Women and Children, will be held MONDAY, APRIL 4, at 2:30 p. m., at the Hospital, No. 402 North State-st.

PHRENOLOGY IN CHICAGO.

FOWLER & WELLS, of New York, have opened an office in Farwell Hall, Rooms 10 and 11. Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of Character, day and evening for a short time.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago," will be held at the Office of the Company, 73 and 81 Wells-st., on MONDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock p. m.

STEWART MARKS, Secretary.

GRAIN STORAGE.

REDUCTION OF ELEVATOR STORAGE!

OFFICE OF IOWA ELEVATOR, No. 7 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1870.

Until further notice we will store Grain at the following rates:

For the first twenty days, one (1) cent per bushel; and for every ten days thereafter, or part thereof, one-half (½) cent per bushel.

The Northwestern Railway Company having refused to connect with a side track which we have laid down from our Elevator to their road, we will haul grain from their road, when placed on convenient side tracks, at one-half (½) cent per bushel.

All grain to be subject to Board of Trade inspection, and weighed by Board of Trade weigher.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

NORWOOD PARK,

Only six miles from city limits, on the Northwestern Railroad, being on a bluff of the highest ground rolling ground within ten miles of the Court House. Views the finest and most extensive about Chicago. Location unusually healthful. Drainage remarkably good. Eight hundred acres, with avenues 100 feet wide, and bordered with shade trees. Lots 50 by 200 to 400 feet. Blocks of five to ten acres. Before purchasing your home visit

NORWOOD PARK.

Unusual inducements are offered to those who will build now, or who will embellish their grounds preparing to build soon.

No liquor traffic or gambling allowed there.

SHELDON & CO.,
80 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

An Established Dry Goods Business.

A large general stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, &c., in excellent condition, with a business established for twenty years; in one of the most flourishing cities in Illinois—outside of Chicago. Store, fixtures, location, and business not surpassed in any city of its size in the West. The Entire Stock and business can be had from 30 to 40 per cent below its value. Inquire of

ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE,
51 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

TAKE NOTICE.

Great inducement. A good and paying business for sale in Champaign City, Ill. The cause of the disposal is a lack of funds to carry it on. For further particulars inquire at No. 30 South Clark-st., between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE.

TIMBER!

We have at our Yard, corner of Throop and Twenty-second-sts., the largest and best assortment of Timber in the city, which we offer to Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers, at very low prices. Purchasers are invited to examine our stock and prices. Bills cut to order from timber. We also have a large stock of 1½-inch DRY FLOORING, which we call attention to.

WOLCOTT, BRADLEY & CO.,
20 South Water-st.

Large Stock of New and Second-Hand

SAFES

For sale low at HARRIS' FACTORY, 62 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LOGANSPORT LIME.

Dobbins & Brown, manufacturers of Logansport whitewood burned coral reef lime. [illegible] DOBBINS & BROWN, corner Kinzie and Ann-sts., Chicago.

SODA APPARATUS.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER APPARATUS,

Comprising Generators, Fountains, Bottling Benches, Marble and Silver Draught Apparatus and Fixtures, Bottle Corkers, Syphon Bottle Fillers, all of our own manufacture, and warranted. Generators and Fountains Re-Lined and Re-Tinned, and all repairs promptly attended to.

DAVID M. FORD,
50 to 62 West Washington-st., and 67 Clinton-st., Chicago.

NURSERY.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,

[illegible]

IN GREAT QUANTITY AND VARIETY.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

IMPORTANT TO WATCH BUYERS.

THE ATTENTION OF WATCH BUYERS is called to a few facts which should especially influence intelligent purchasers, particularly where it is desired to procure the best AMERICAN WATCH.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. of Waltham is the oldest and largest Company in the United States, and with the advantage of sixteen years' experience, the artisans employed are necessarily more expert, and skilful than those employed elsewhere.

THE WALTHAM COMPANY make twice as many Watches as all the other American Watch Companies, and herein lies the secret of the moderate prices at which they are sold.

THE WALTHAM COMPANY make a larger and better assortment, and greatly excel in making Fine Watches, simply because they have ample and improved machinery and experienced and skilful labor.

FOR THE PAST YEAR OR TWO, many dealers have advertised WALTHAM WATCHES at low prices, and sold them at small profits. This system, however peculiar, they hold in a free country be free to follow if they like, for it would be vain for us to attempt to control the sale of our manufactures after they have ceased to be our property. A newly organized Western Watch Company, in their unscrupulous efforts to make a market for their goods, instructed its travelling agents to call the attention of Jewelers to the fact that, through these advertisements, but very small profits could be made on Waltham Watches, and to urge them, on that account, to discard our Watches, and to recommend theirs instead, and to point out the fact that the public knew but little of the different styles of their Watches, and consequently dealers could make large profits on their sale.

UNDER this pretence of great friendliness for the trade, they sought the endorsement of dealers for their goods, and it was very natural that at least a small portion of the trade should recommend the goods which yielded the largest profits.

IN VIEW of these facts, the AMERICAN WATCH Co., believing the great majority of dealers are perfectly satisfied with their profits on these goods, considering the number sold and the little trouble of selling, would counsel buyers to insist on having their preference for WALTHAM WATCHES respected, and not allow themselves to be put off with any imitations, either of foreign or domestic make.

For sale by all leading Jewelers.

A descriptive Circular, giving much useful information to watch buyers, furnished on application.

NO WATCHES RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ASK to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH, bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent-st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual election for officers of the Board of Trade will be held at the Exchange Hall

On Monday, April 4.

Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

The following officers are to be elected:

A President for one year.
A First Vice President for one year.
A Second Vice President for one year.
Five Directors for two years.
Five members of the Committee of Arbitration for two years.
Five members of the Committee of Appeals for two years.

The annual meeting of the Board will be held in the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Chicago, April 1, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$3,000, $4,000 or $5,000

To Loan on Chicago Real Estate.

The money is ready at 10 per cent and 2½ commission for three or five years.

E. A. [illegible] & CO.,
Room 7, Uhlich's Block.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Real Estate. We have the funds in hand, and can close loans without delay.

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
44 LaSalle-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

$50,000

To loan at 8 per cent on city property; $22,000 to invest in good mortgages; $14,000 to loan on chattel mortgages.

C. D. Alderson & Co.,
115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

A Desirable Dwelling House, 302 Michigan-av.,

Between Eldridge and Harmon-courts; large yard, 72 feet front, with large barn, carriage house, stable, sheds, &c. Possession given 1st May.

H. L. PEASLEE, Agent,
Office No. 4 Loomis' Building.

Or Messrs. BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake-st.

ALSO, TO RENT,

Office No. 4 Loomis' Building, second floor.

Offices Nos. 1, 2 and 3, No. 4 South Clark-st., 2d floor.

Dock Property to Rent,

IN NEW LUMBER DISTRICT.

One thousand feet of dock front on Stetson's Canal, in lots to suit, to rent for a term of years at moderate price. Apply to F. G. MASON, No. 11 Dickey's Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14, & 16 North Canal-st.,

The LARGEST STOCK and the LOWEST PRICES in the West.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,
266 Randolph-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice of Special Election.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF CO. COURT OF COOK CO., CHICAGO, April 1, 1870.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, passed at the March session, 1870, notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the several voting districts of the Ninth Ward of the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of electing a Supervisor of said ward in place of J. J. Kearney, removed.

The polls of said election will be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., and continued open until 6 o'clock p. m., of said day. Said election will be held at the same places, and the same judges will preside as at the last general election.

Given under my hand, at Chicago, this 1st day of April, 1870.

JOHN G. GINDELE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

MRS. M. C. HARGIN

Has decided to continue her business at 66 Michigan-av., and will sell out her entire stock of Silks, Laces, Trimmings, Sash, and other ribbons, and Fancy Goods at cost prices, and GOLD BASIS. She will be happy to see any persons wishing her goods or work.

Mrs. Hargin will be receiving goods from New York and Paris.

WRAPPING PAPER.

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at

PETTIBONE'S,

104 & 106 Randolph-st.

Cash for Rags and Metals.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LYMAN, PAGE & CO.

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

84 WABASH-AV.,

Are receiving, at their New Store, a large stock of

Boots & Shoes

purchased since the recent decline in Gold, and which are being offered at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

I. P. FARNUM.

We are offering a full and complete Spring Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES AT Gold Prices.

10 LAKE-ST.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

WAREROOMS

Fifth-av., Corner Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages & Road Wagons

We are now completing our stock for the spring and summer of 1870, and offer, in the newest designs and of the most thorough construction, a variety of elegant

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS,
CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS,
COUPES, BROUGHAMS,
PHAETONS, PONY CARRIAGES,
NEWMARKET and TANDEM CARTS.

Exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

Of which we are SOLE MANUFACTURERS. Prices uniform to all, and every vehicle offered on sale in our Warerooms equal in every respect to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

NOTICE.—We beg to remind our customers in Chicago that we have no connection whatever with any other stock company or individuals in New York, dealing in Carriages, under a name similar to our own.

Correspondence solicited.

TRANSPORTATION.

Go to 37 Clark-st.

FOR CHEAPEST TICKETS TO

ST. LOUIS.

FIRST CLASS (including meals and berths on steamer between Peoria and St. Louis) [illegible]
SECOND CLASS [illegible]

An Elegant Passenger Steamer

Leaves Peoria every morning for St. Louis, upon arrival of Night Express, leaving Chicago daily (Saturday excepted) at 9 p. m., from Great Rock Island Depot, head of LaSalle-st., arriving in St. Louis the following morning, connecting with morning trains leaving the city, and with steamers down the river.

Families emigrating to Missouri or Kansas will find this the most desirable and cheapest route, as through freight rates for household goods are much lower than all-rail routes.

Tickets for sale and freight contracts made at the Company's office, 37 Clark-st.

General Passenger Agent.

L. VIELE, General Freight Agent.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent.

RATE OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY'S STEAMER. [illegible]

For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to F. C. BROWN, Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and berths secured for any steamer or date.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

52 & 54 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CAPITAL............$10,000,000

Eastern and Southern Express Forwarders.

This company have made arrangements to extend their lines over the

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY TO CHICAGO,

And have opened an office at

52 and 54 Dearborn-st.

They are now forwarding daily, in charge of their own messengers, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages, Light Freight, and Merchandise generally. They also give prompt attention to the collection of Bills, with or without goods, Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, the proceeds of which are always promptly returned.

They carry from Chicago via the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway,

To New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Harrisburg, Springfield, Mass., Richmond, Va., Hartford, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Mobile, and intermediate points.

J. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

CONSTANT'S

House Furnishing

WAREROOMS,

133 and 135 State-st.,

NEAR MADISON.

Cutlery, Plated Ware,
Plain, Planished and Japanned Tin-Ware.
Refrigerators, Ice Chests,
Water-Coolers,
Clothes Hampers,
Travelling Companions,
Tubs, Pails, Brooms, &c.

CHINA, GLASS, AND Crockery Ware.

133 and 135 State-st.

CALL FOR CATALOGUE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the Fourth day of May next, [illegible]

JAMES H. BANKER, President. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

WANTED.

CASH PAID

[illegible]

SHOP WANTED

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cents per week
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

GREENBACKS VS. BANK NOTES.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says:

> "We have never seen in THE TRIBUNE, or any other paper, one satisfactory reason against substituting untaxed Treasury notes for bank notes, which cost the people at least 10 per cent upon going into circulation, and carry the same amount upon their backs ever afterwards. And though we believe that there will be no lack of banks under the free banking system of the Funding bill, and prefer that to no relief, yet we join with the great body of the people in demanding that all banks be abolished, and that our only paper currency shall be greenback notes, so acceptable to the people."

The greenback is an evidence of indebtedness on the part of the government to the holder thereof. It is a promise to pay dollars. Its value depends upon the ability of the government to redeem its promise and upon the confidence of the public in its *bona fide* intention to do so. This ability and this confidence are measured by the premium on gold. When gold stands at 111 greenbacks are worth 90 cents on the dollar, which is their present value.

The value of the National Bank note is likewise determined by the solvency and good faith of the corporation issuing it. The government has taken upon itself to see to the solvency of the banks in two ways, first, by requiring a deposit of securities sufficient to redeem the notes, and, second, by examining the assets and liabilities of the banks from time to time, and requiring them to keep a certain amount of assets on hand at all times, in addition to the bonds deposited, in proportion to their liabilities, both to note-holders and depositors. The bank note is, therefore, at par while the greenback is at a discount of 10 per cent; for, while neither the bank nor the government can legally redeem one of its own promises by tendering another promise of the same kind, the bank can legally redeem its promises by tendering that which the government has declared to be a legal tender. Hence, paradoxical as the fact may seem, the National Bank notes are at par while the greenback is at 10 per cent discount.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, in the stress of its anxiety to demolish something, did not venture to declare war on the National Banking system. The country had, for half a century, suffered from the evils incident to the thirty odd different State banking systems, among which only four States—Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, and Iowa—developed anything really valuable; and every valuable feature in the banking systems of these most advanced States was adopted into the National system. What is there in it that the country could wish to abolish? Its only evils are two, and those not the fault of the system itself, but arising from the existence of the greenbacks. These are, first, that the currency is not at par with gold; and, second, that the privilege of National Banking is limited to those now engaged in it. But, if the greenbacks were out of the way, the National Banks would redeem in specie; and if they were redeeming in specie, they could safely be permitted to issue all the paper upon which they would secure and maintain specie redemption; for the bonds they have deposited would sell at any moment for enough to redeem their bills in gold. The only two evils of the banking system,—viz., the depreciation in its currency as compared with coin, and the monopoly which arises from the cast-iron restrictions on its issues,—are due to the greenbacks. Shall we lop off a healthy limb in order to make room for the growth of a cancer?

The redemption of the bank notes in specie is secured by the bonds deposited, and, the security being ample to effect the redemption at any moment that the law would require it, the existence of a currency so secured can be no cause of depreciation. On the contrary, the redemption of $356,000,000 of greenbacks by the government is wholly unsecured, except by such surplus of our revenue over expenditures as may be devoted to their purchase. They are so many overdue and protested notes, and the assumed inability of the government to pay or redeem them, depreciates the whole currency. If there were twice as many of them the prospect of their redemption, to which they owe their value, would be reduced one-half. In short, if the greenbacks were all retired and we had the same volume of currency as now, viz., $700,000,000, all in National Bank notes, the redemption of these notes at par in coin would be secured by a deposit of $800,000,000 in United States bonds. The bonds would sell for enough to redeem the notes and $100,000,000 in gold besides. All restrictions on the issue of currency to the banks, and the loan thereof by the banks to the merchants might be removed, because the banks, having secured the redemption of their currency, would take no more of it than they could lend, and lending it at their own risk on commercial paper, would lend it only where it would be repaid. Such a currency would expand and contract according to the demand of farmers, merchants, and other business men for money, and the competition between the banks seeking to lend, would afford a sure guarantee that whatever facilities the bankers were permitted by the government to enjoy would be passed over by them to the people in reduced rates of interest. There could be neither depreciation in the currency, undue inflation in its volume, stringency for want of it, panics arising out of it, a monopoly of its advantages, nor oppressive rates of interest for its use. If, on the other hand, we suppose the same volume of the currency, $700,000,000, to consist entirely of greenbacks, where are we? There is no security whatever pledged to guarantee them against depreciation. If we have a surplus revenue of, say, $30,000,000 a year, this would redeem them in twenty years, by gradual purchase, but every step toward their redemption in this manner would oppress business by contracting the currency. If we attempt, with $60,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, to redeem eleven times that volume of notes, the Treasury would lose its gold in a week's run; and with $640,000,000 of demand promises still out and not a dollar to pay them, greenbacks would fall to fifty, perhaps to thirty, gold rising to 200 or 300, values of all kinds being convulsed, honest men ruined and knaves enriched. The present low premium on gold is based on the expectation that the present volume of greenbacks will be provided for and retired as soon as a secured currency can be put in its place. Destroy that expectation and you immensely lower the present gold value of our currency, and indefinitely postpone resumption. An irredeemable greenback issue compares with a currency of bank notes, secured and redeemable, precisely as a deluge of standing water compares with the circulating currents of water in nature or of the blood in the human body. One is stagnation and death, the other life and health. A greenback currency cannot be kept at par with specie, unless the government has on deposit an equal amount of gold or securities which it can sell at any moment for the cash to redeem the notes in gold as they are presented. It has these for the bank notes. It has nothing of the kind for the greenbacks. In order to secure redemption of the greenbacks in this way, it would have to issue them as the bank notes are issued, on a deposit of bonds to secure each set of notes loaned. But no one bank or banker would wish its, or his, deposit of bonds sold to redeem the greenbacks which had been loaned out by some other bank or banker. Each bank must loan its own currency at its own risk. To effect this, the greenbacks issued to any bank to be loaned by it, must be endorsed by that bank. But this is precisely the present National Banking system. The National Bank notes are exactly what greenbacks would be if the latter were based on securities deposited by the bank receiving them, and the notes of that bank [illegible] backs to be secured (and it must be remembered that those now out cannot be subjected to this requirement), we thereby convert them into National Bank notes. If the government loans them without security to whomsoever applies for them, they will soon go "where the woodbine twineth" and the government will lose their value. If the Treasury were endowed with the means of redeeming the greenbacks, it could not issue a currency in the only way in which it can relieve the wants of the business community, viz., in discounting commercial paper, for no Treasury agent could be trusted with so dangerous and delicate a business as loaning government funds to individuals.

The greenback currency is, therefore, in its nature an irredeemable, depreciated, fluctuating, unbusiness-like sham. It is wholly inconsistent with a return to specie payments. It is a bar to specie redemption, and until we have specie redemption, any paper money we may have will be stagnant and dead; all values uncertain; and the tax of fluctuations will be a heavier burden on industry than the entire cost of maintaining the government.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER ROUTE.

The *Financial Chronicle* of New York, looking at the abuses practised by the Chicago warehouses as an outrage upon commerce, urges the Board of Trade of this city to promptly resist, and thoroughly reform the existing mode of doing business. Among other things, it suggested in a recent article, that a continuance of these abuses must result inevitably in the diversion of grain from this city, probably to Green Bay, Wis. Upon this, the St. Louis *Democrat* reminds the *Chronicle* that there is a Mississippi River, by which all the grain of the West may be moved to the ocean, cheaply and expeditiously.

The St. Louis paper is certainly correct in its geographical statement. There is such a river, which rises near British America, and, flowing southwardly, empties into the Gulf of Mexico. St. Louis is built upon one of the banks of that river, and for nearly a century has been waiting for the grain of the Northwest to pass down that stream on its way to New York, New England, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and Europe. There is, however, a singular law governing the movement of grain, as well as all other products intended for sale, and that is, that it will seek a purchaser. It is a very simple thing to build barges, and to load them with grain, and let them float down the Mississippi River to New Orleans; but what is to be done with the grain when it gets there? The consumers are still in New York, New England, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Europe, the last-mentioned market taking one bushel in thirty-three of the whole crop. The shipper of grain to New Orleans takes the chances of waiting there from one to eight weeks for a purchaser, who, in the end, will only buy if he can get the article at a sacrifice, and can charter an empty ship (which has brought ballast from Liverpool) to take it to Europe. That kind of business does not pay. Moreover, the grain to be shipped to New Orleans must, in order to go cheaply, be transported in large quantities in barges. These barges cost considerable money, and are constructed for going down stream only. When they reach New Orleans, their race is run; they cannot be hauled up again, but must be sold as firewood, at a place where fires are not much wanted. Their cost, when added to the charge of transportation, renders the river movement so expensive, that it swallowed up, last year, all the capital invested in the enterprise. Grain can be shipped by rail 400 miles west of Chicago, and sold in New York, and the proceeds reinvested in a second stock before it would have got half way down the river in one of these barges; and when the season is over, it will be found that it costs more money to send an ordinary load of grain to New Orleans than to New York, to say nothing of the time lost, the difference in price, the interest on the money, and the fact that by the Chicago route there can be half a dozen shipments, to one by the other. The sad experience of those shippers who listened to the inconsiderate promises of the St. Louis Grain Association, last year, is enough to deter all others from any further shipment of grain to a place where there is nobody to buy it. That road is the cheapest which leads to a place of sale, and all others are expensive, though the grain be carried for nothing. The Mississippi River, and the railways alongside of it, will always be a desirable route for the transportation of such Northern products to the Southern States as may be wanted there, and for the supply of the up-river country with such Southern products as may be needed; but, for an outlet or inlet for the trade of the Northwest with foreign countries, it leads to no market, and, therefore, will not serve as a highway for the products of the Northwest.

We do not underrate the value of water communications; on the contrary, we warn the merchants of New York that the policy of their State in laying excessive tolls on the canal route, while it will not drive breadstuffs to the Mississippi River route, will gradually but rapidly build up on the St. Lawrence a port through which, from this city, will be carried on an export and import trade hitherto exclusively centred at New York. The defeat of the bill before Congress denying to Chicago the right of direct importation through our own Atlantic ports will precipitate that diversion of trade to the St. Lawrence, by which route Chicago, as the distributing point of the West, may do her own exporting and importing.

We published, the other day, a telegraphic report, stating that a flood in the Mississippi River had washed away the works which the United States Government is constructing around the Des Moines Rapids; and, commenting thereon, we suggested that Congress might now make an appropriation to restore things to as good a shape as they were before the work was commenced. We have since published a letter from the engineer in charge, stating that the report greatly exaggerated the facts, and that really little or no damage had been done by the flood. We published both statements as they were received, believing them to be true, and hence the suggestion of the Keokuk *Gate City* that we "fabricated" anything relating to the matter is gratuitous.

It is a mistake to suppose that Chicago has any jealousy of Keokuk, or that it is opposed to the navigation of the Mississippi River. But it by no means follows that everybody in Chicago must approve of every appropriation of public money for building canals around rapids in the Mississippi or elsewhere. We question the value of the proposed improvement; there is a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, and the tolls on that canal are not equal to the salary of the gate-keeper. We believe that it is too late in the day to restore, by the use of public money, the commerce which has left the river of its own volition for other routes. Continuous lines of rail on both sides of the river, from St. Paul to New Orleans, will eventually perform all, or nearly all, the transportation, with or without the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, and we can but regard the expenditure on this canal as a waste of money upon a most visionary scheme. We are glad to know that the work already done has not been destroyed, and if it is to be completed by taxation upon the whole people, we shall be glad to know that the money has not been expended in vain.

From a table compiled by the London *Money Market Review*, it appears that the other nations and continents are borrowers from Europe, including the values borrowed on the stocks of both governments and private corporations, in the total sum of £954,784,657, or about $4,700,000,000, on which they pay a net annual interest of about $280,000,000, of which fully one-half, or $140,000,000, is paid to the stock and bondholders of Great Britain alone. This sum represents the earnings of the surplus capital accumulated by British skill, enterprise, and industry. The use of the capital thus loaned to the people of other nations is of immeasurable advantage to them, and the income thus voluntarily paid to her is greater than was ever derived by any country from taxes levied on colonies or provinces. The Governments of India, Australia, Canada, and all other British colonies, are carefully freed from every burden of taxation except such as they themselves levy for their own separate defence and maintenance. They are even left free to adopt such policy relative to the rate of tariffs to be laid on the imported products [illegible] deem for their own interest, whether such legislation accords in its details with the views and policy of the home government or not. Planting herself on this purely commercial basis with the people of all nations, and relying solely on her accumulated capital and powers of production, and upon the principle of allowing every one of her subjects to make the most he can out of his capital and labor, England is able to draw a net annual revenue on her loans to foreigners equal to $140,000,000 per annum. By the table in question it will be seen that the United States, as a borrowing nation, very nearly equals all the others combined whose stocks are dealt in at the London Stock Exchange:

Stock.	Amount.	Stock.	Amount.
United States	£422,968,000	Honduras	£1,000,000
Confederate States (cotton bonds)	2,418,300	Italy	37,058,494
		Mexico	47,471,459
		Montevideo	941,500
Argentine Republic	5,420,000	Morocco	489,200
		New Granada	7,009,600
Austria	15,000,000	Peru	7,512,400
Brazil	12,519,400	Portugal	47,383,000
Chili	4,929,920	Russia	88,509,500
Colombia	197,000	Sardinia	8,008,880
Cuba	1,588,000	San Domingo	178,700
Denmark	4,198,000	Spain	97,000,000
Danubian Principalities	3,034,720	Sweden	3,597,600
		Turkey	66,950,736
Holland	84,428,649	Venezuela	5,691,000
Ecuador	1,824,000	Egypt	27,911,000
Greece	7,077,035		
Guatemala	578,500	Total	£954,784,657

The meeting held at Farwell Hall on Saturday evening to consider the subjects of national taxation and revenue reform, embraced five or six hundred of the most intelligent business men of Chicago; and the earnest attention which they gave to the discussion, and the hearty applause with which the resolutions were adopted, prove that the people are now fully alive to the financial issues which are uppermost in the national legislature and in national politics. The negro, having secured all his rights, including a seat in the United States Senate, has ceased to be an object of interest, and the people may now look into their pocket-books without danger of jeopardizing any man's liberty. Republicans will soon see, as Mr. Storrs remarked, that "in contending for the equality of the negro, they did not concede the inferiority of the consumer." The right of the white man to his earnings is fully as sacred as that of the black man to his earnings, and will as surely be vindicated in the end.

The speeches made at the meeting on Saturday are as able, logical, and brilliant as any which have been made on these subjects in any part of the country since the present agitation commenced. We hope they will be attentively read by all who were not so fortunate as to hear them.

We copy from the New York *Tribune* an earnest protest against the new-fangled idea that a decision of the Supreme Court may be rightfully upset by putting new Judges on the bench, who, as stockholders in moneyed corporations, have an interest in reversing such decision, or, as counsel for corporations, have expressed an opinion in advance.

Another New York paper (the *Bulletin*) has some very appropriate remarks upon the interference of the executive branch of the government, through Attorney General Hoar, with the duties and functions of the judiciary. The motion of the Attorney General in favor of the reopening of the legal tender case, is really a request addressed by the political power to the judicial power. It cannot be considered in any sense an argument upon the law and the constitution, because Mr. Hoar was not retained by either plaintiff or defendant in the case, and could not be. His presence in court had altogether another significance, not a legal but a political significance. Whether the Supreme Bench has been bettered by the rejection of Mr. Hoar and the confirmation of Mr. Bradley may be an open question, but we are constrained to think it has not been lowered by the swap.

Private despatches from St. Louis, deny the statement telegraphed from that city on Friday last, to the effect that the St. Louis Clearing House Association "recently tabled the memorial against the Funding bill. A despatch was received here on Saturday, saying that the St. Louis Clearing House Association had fully and emphatically endorsed the Chicago memorial on that subject.

We are informed by one of the most intelligent bankers in Iowa that every National Bank in that State will call in its loans and retire its circulation if the Funding bill passes. Two of them have already done so, even without the coercive process of the bill. Our informant adds that "if Congress insists upon passing this bill it will produce such a state of commercial distress as to drive the party now in power out of the capitol." Of this we have not the least doubt. Is it not lamentable that men should be elected to Congress who know so little about the commercial and financial interests of their constituents that committees have to be sent to Washington to prevent them from ignorantly plunging the whole country, themselves included, into bankruptcy?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Reuben Miller, of Springfield, 75 years of age, has kept a diary in verse for fifty years, and it now contains over 18,000 items.

—Colonel E. W. B. Newby died at Quincy, March 29, aged 65 years. The *Journal*, of that city, gives the following particulars of his career: "He was born in Virginia and immigrated to Illinois at an early day. He raised a company for the Mexican war, and was elected Colonel of the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, on the assembling of the regiment at Alton. His opponent for this post of honor was Colonel E. D. Baker. Colonel Newby became very popular, and was held in high esteem by his men. From August to December, 1846, he was in command of the Ninth Military District, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M. He was engaged in Price's expedition to Sonora and against the Navajo Indians, in which he served with distinction. After the Mexican war Colonel Newby entered the Regular Army. In March, 1855, he was made Captain of the First United States Cavalry. He was soon after detailed on recruiting duty, and also purchased a large number of horses for the government. In Kansas he engaged in the expeditions against the Cheyennes and other tribes of Indians. He was also with the Utah expedition sent out to subject the Mormons in 1859. From April to December, 1861, he was in command of Fort Kearney, and at Fort Leavenworth to November, 1862. In July, 1862, he became Major of the Third United States Cavalry, then near Alexandria, Va. He afterward joined the regiment at Memphis, Tenn., but, on account of disease contracted in the service, he was placed on the retired list in September, 1863, in conformity with an act of Congress of August, 1861. Since his retirement from the army, Colonel Newby has resided in Quincy. In consideration of his valuable services in the Mexican war, the State of Illinois presented him with a gold sword soon after his return home."

—The Pontiac *Sentinel* says: "Marvin S. Robinson, late City Attorney for this town, left for parts unknown last Sunday night. In the spring of 1869 a radical temperance board was elected, and Robinson, pretending to be a penitent convert to the cause of temperance, was appointed City Attorney. During the year the board, besides having effectually closed the saloons in town, had instituted several suits against Steinbach, proprietor of the Pontiac Brewery, for violating the provisions of the Princeton charter. These cases had been continued from time to time, and still remained unsettled. Knowing that the new board, elected last month, would dispense with his services as City Attorney, Robinson entered into stipulations with Steinbach to dismiss all suits against him, at the cost of the town, for the sum of $300. We understand the money was paid over the latter part of last week, and on Sunday night Robinson stealthily took his departure, leaving a young wife and child, a widowed mother, and sisters to mourn his unmitigated meanness. There seems to be a question as to the legality of this transaction, and the opinion now prevails among some of our best lawyers that Robinson's settlement with Steinbach will not stand the test of the law."

—The Rockford *Register* of the 2d says: "There was an unusual amount of snow on the ground in Wisconsin, ten days ago, which the late rains dissolved, causing the tributary streams of Rock River to swell and force a rise of water in our river which on Sunday and Monday last threatened to effectually cleanse the district known as the 'Water Power.' On Monday, a number of our leading manufactories temporarily suspended operations because of the flood. The lower floors of the extensive paper works of N. C. Thompson were covered with water to the depth of two feet, and F. H. Manny's and Clarke & Utter's works were in a similar situation. The river was about five feet above the ordinary level, and the continued high water during the week caused a partial suspension of operations on the water power, although no serious damage has resulted from the flood. At the present writing, Friday evening, there has been but little abatement of the height of water in the river. It has not fallen more than twelve inches from the highest point reached, and is, therefore, four feet above the ordinary level."

IOWA.

At Vinton, on the 21st ult., Mrs. George Sherwood presented her husband with a pair of twins whose aggregate weight was twenty pounds.

—The Cedar Rapids *Times* claims that the meanest man in Iowa lives in that neighborhood. He kept two cows, which supplied his family with milk; had a good warm stable, which he rented to a neighbor for $2 per month, and let the poor brutes lay out, day and night, the entire winter.

—The Dubuque *Times* has the following item of gossip from Cedar Rapids: "The First Presbyterian Church of this place has been having a disturbance in its ranks, by the sudden elopement of a young couple—which was mentioned in the *Times* of a couple of days ago. As both parties to the elopement were in full standing in the Church, a public confession on the part of each was necessary to reinstate them to full fellowship. On [illegible] Knox, in the public congregation; and as the gentleman in error was no less than one of our principal wholesale merchants, and the lady abducted, a member of one of the first families of the place, it may be inferred that the gossip the whole affair occasioned was not limited, but has furnished abundant food for the gossipers ever since."

—The Appanoose *Citizen* says: "Mr. Wm. Clark, of Independence Township, sent us a very strange and unnatural curiosity in the shape of a large worm. It was taken from the stomach of a large Newfoundland dog, owned by Mr. Clark. The worm is over three feet long and about a half inch in diameter. Nothing strange was noticed about the actions of the dog until the evening before he died, when Mr. Clark said he acted very much as though he had been poisoned. He dissected him for the purpose of convincing himself, when he found the worm still alive. It had cut a hole through the stomach and had eaten the liver into a perfect web, and was near the heart when it killed the dog."

—A letter dated Milford, Dickinson County, March 21, to the Des Moines *Register*, speaking of the great storm of March 11 to 14, says: "The loss of life and property throughout the country must be considerable. The only loss of life that I know of in this county is an old man of 67, who was frozen to death March 12. One young man was out in the storm from Monday until Thursday. Monday morning he went to a neighbor's a mile away, and in the afternoon started to return and got lost. He staid on the prairie Monday night, and Tuesday succeeded in reaching a small piece of timber; he kept in this until Thursday, when he crawled to a house, two miles distant. His hands, feet, and face are badly frozen; his feet will probably have to be cut off, and perhaps his hands also. His sufferings through those three days must have been terrible. Three trappers at the head of Spirit Lake were also badly frozen. Three men are missing in Clay County, and two have been found dead. Two men near Jackson, Minnesota, and two more at Penhassen, Minnesota, are reported frozen to death. There will probably be other cases when more remote parts are heard from. More terrible still would have been the effects of the storm had it been intensely cold. But the thermometer was at no time lower than ten degrees below zero."

WISCONSIN.

The La Crosse *Leader*, telling of a family who passed through that place recently, says the parents have been married eleven years, and have twenty-two living children.

—John Corcoran and Michael Jordan, accompanied by Simon McGrath, were returning home from a caucus on Wednesday evening, in the town of Mequon, Milwaukee County. After driving McGrath up to the gate of his farm, Corcoran and Jordan proceeded on their way, and while crossing a bridge which spans a tributary of Pigeon Creek, the horses shied and sprang over the side, carrying the men and vehicle into the stream, a distance of seven feet, the water measuring two feet in depth. Corcoran fell under the wagon, received its full weight, and was instantly killed, while Jordan was kicked to death by the horses in their endeavors to extricate themselves. The horses succeeded in reaching home in a disabled condition.

INDIANA.

Mr. Isaac Sleeder, of Vanderburg County, celebrated his 107th birthday, on Thursday last, by a little birthday party.

—John Ammerman, aged 70, and Elizabeth Coombs, aged 62, got married in Liberty, Union County, a few days ago.

—A 'Squire in Indianapolis married a couple last week, adapting the service to modern times by pronouncing them man and wife, "until separated by law."

—The family of Mr. W. Hobrook, in Fort Wayne, has been fearfully bereaved, having lost three from its number within as many days, by scarlet fever.

—Thomas McGrain, Sr., died at his residence in Corydon, Tuesday. He was among the early settlers of Harrison County, and was father-in-law of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States District Court for Indiana.

—William Callahan, 17 years old, was arrested in Lawrenceburg a day or two since, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon the person of Henrietta Smith, 4 years old. The Mayor bound over the accused in the sum of $500 for trial.

—The County Treasurer's office at Cannelton, Perry County, was burglariously entered a few nights since, the safe blown open, and $20,000 in currency abstracted. The robbers have, so far, eluded the vigilance of the officers. A large reward has been offered for their apprehension.

—The Lafayette *Journal* says: "The wheat crop is looking splendidly, and gives abundant promise for the year. Great improvement has been made within a few weeks. Fields which were given up for lost are now all green with the growing crop. So far as we can learn, the 'winter killing' will be but trifling."

MICHIGAN.

Coldwater has three women who are studying law.

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* of the 1st says: "The water in the river is steadily rising. The ice is moving down in masses, but thus far no material damage has been sustained by mill property. Yesterday morning a large raft of logs, containing perhaps 800,000 feet, was lodged on the Genesee street bridge, having floated down the previous night, forming a perfect jam. The logs are the property of W. R. Burt. Several men were put to work clearing out the jam, and by evening nearly all of the logs had been set afloat, and danger to the bridge was passed. Many of the logs accumulated at the railroad bridge, but that structure is built so substantially that no damage to it is apprehended. On the west side of the river, between the Bristol and Genesee street bridges, are a number of small frame houses on low ground. These are submerged, in several cases the water being as high as the windows; the flood, if the water should rise much higher, threatening to carry the houses away completely. The railroads are being more or less damaged. The Bay City & East Saginaw Railroad is under water in several places, and the running of trains on that branch was discontinued yesterday afternoon. On the Jackson road, near the East Saginaw depot, at 6 o'clock last evening, the water was on a level with the rails. Laborers were at work, however, during the day, filling up the wash and strengthening the embankment. The worst is probably not over yet. The water last evening was steadily rising. The melting of the snow in the woods, and the volume of water that will come down from tributary streams, lead to the impression that the river will be at least one foot higher. The rise yesterday was about ten inches."

MISSOURI.

Horace Greeley has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at the opening of its next fair, October 3.

—March 30, two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad came into collision near Pleasant Hill. No lives were lost, but $60,000 damage was done.

NEBRASKA.

The income returns of Douglas, Platte, and Dodge Counties show the following gross incomes over $10,000: Edward Creighton, $65,000; Herman Kountze, $27,138; Augustus Kountze, $28,315; P. J. McNamara, $11,970; Andrew J. Poppleton, $15,210; I. Wightman, $16,000; Henry W. Yates, $16,014.

OHIO.

Ohio has twenty-five different female suffrage associations.

—A Cincinnati paper insinuates that the officers of a ferry boat made no effort to save a man who fell overboard a few nights ago, until they found out he had not paid his fare. They then made a desperate dive for him and his money.

—The Dayton *Journal* says: "The late venerable John Childs, who died a few days ago, had an old tomcat which he had petted and fed ever since it was a small kitten, and they had become inseparable companions and much attached to each other. During the last sickness of Mr. Childs, the cat remained in his room nearly all the time, and refused to partake of any food toward the last. On the morning after his death, 'Old Tom' appeared determined to enter and remain in the room which contained all that was mortal of his best friend; and it was with difficulty that the animal could be kept out. He persisted in remaining at the door, and moaned there until a member of the family removed the unhappy feline to a department of the cellar, and fastened him there. On entering the cellar to give poor Tom some food, he was found stretched out stark and dead."

THE TERRITORIES.

The Laramie (Wyoming) *Sentinel* of March 26 says: "A little circumstance connected with the late term of court comes to our knowledge, which we are inclined to make public, even at the risk of betraying confidence. During the long and tedious Howie murder trial, the jury (of whom one-half were ladies) were not permitted to separate and go to their homes, but were, under the charge of bailiffs (one lady and one gentleman) taken to the hotel for their meals, and lodging was provided for them in the adjoining parlors, each under the charge of their bailiff. And here, every morning during the trial, upon arising from their beds, these ladies kneeled together, and, like the child Solomon, asked wisdom of God to enable them to properly and wisely discharge their new and arduous duties. While their male associates were engaged in boisterous mirth and trifling levity, they, with the full consciousness of the responsibility resting upon them, were seeking aid at the throne of the All Wise."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifty-four cases of sickness from trichinosis are reported in the city of Hanover.

—The Freemasons of New York are about to build an asylum for aged members and orphans, to cost $500,000.

—One hundred and seventeen persons committed suicide in France in January last, and eighty-four in February.

—A well-known rebel General is earning an honest living in a California town by sawing wood.

—La Marianne, the great secret society in France, is said to number over five hundred thousand members.

—The Dublin *Nation* says "it despises, spits upon and defies a tyranny so infamous as the government Peace Preservation bill" of Mr. Gladstone.

—The belle of Way Key, Florida, is 19 years of age, and she is the heiress of 10,000 head of cattle. She has a large number of admirers—of the stock.

—The so-called Russian-American Company demands from the Russian Minister of Finance over 3,000,000 roubles for the losses which it claims to have sustained by the cession of Alaska to the United States.

—A maiden lady, 93 years old, appeared as defendant in a Massachusetts court, a few days ago, and when it was decided that she must pay a servant $11.59, claimed as wages due, seemed not at all disconcerted.

—An Eastern paper says that the verb "to interview," denounced by purists as an Americanism, was so employed in England in the Elizabethan era, and can claim a higher antiquity than the noun, which is used without hesitation.

—The New York Sorosis bears on its roll the names of thirty-eight newspaper and magazine writers, six editors, twelve poets, six musical artists, twenty-five authors, two physicians, four professors, two artists in painting, nine workers in art, nine teachers, ten lecturers, one historian, one compiler of scientific works, and three well-known philanthropists.

—A letter from Tunis, in the *Courrier de Sardaigna* of March 19, announced that a Turk, infuriated by religious fanaticism, killed and wounded several Europeans and native Jews. The Europeans went in a body to the Consulates to demand justice. Great agitation prevailed in Tunis, and the Turk had been beheaded.

—Concerning robins, a sentimental Indianapolis man says: "It strikes us as something akin to sacrilege to kill this bird; and, as for eating one, we would as soon think of a slice of [illegible]

[illegible] at a club where they play at billiards, and are served quite *à l'Européen*. In one point they differ from the Europeans—they drink only tea, and not spirits.

—One of the passengers on the Golden City at the time she was wrecked on the coast of California, has sued the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $10,000 for the privations he endured in consequence of the disaster.

—Two Maine boys, 13 and 11 years of age, saved their father's life when a tree fell and crushed him to the earth, by digging a trench under him. They knew he could not live until they came back, should they run for assistance, and the tree was too heavy for them to lift with levers.

—A man in England, named Gilman, has been fined £20 for kissing a widow. He admitted that he had often kissed her. This, however, he averred, could mean nothing, as he had kissed the daughter at the same time, and had been in the habit, indeed, of "kissing the family all round."

—As the controversy regarding the origin of Shoo Fly still rages, the Boston *Advertiser* offers this suggestion: May not the name of the popular minstrel air be a contraction of the apothegm, Shoot Folly as it Flies?

—Here (says the New York *Times*) is an opportunity for the assertion of woman's rights. A National Bee-keepers' Convention is called to be held at Indianapolis on the 10th and 11th of August, and certainly there could not possibly be any objection to allowing a woman, the Queen Bee of the Convention, to preside over it.

—The long pending feud between the managers of the Paris theatres and the Assistance Publique, has resulted in an open refusal to pay the tax levied upon the gross nightly receipts for the benefit of the poor of the capital. The question has been referred to the law courts, and an appeal against the forcible seizure of the amounts demanded has been decided against the managers. A new conflict is now threatening. Some of the theatrical directors contemplate a league for the abolition of free admissions, excluding even the press from the further enjoyment of this privilege, which, considering that Paris boasts of nearly thirty daily political journals besides the *petite presse* and the weekly publications, imposes upon theatrical proprietors an additional tax of no small extent. Some of the Paris papers are highly indignant at this proposal, and argue that the managers, and not the press, are the favored parties.

—In England, where some people think more of the rabbits, for the sake of the amusement they afford in the chase, than of the legitimate rights of their neighbors, an inquest was recently held over the body of a farmer who committed suicide in a fit of mental aberration. His unhappy derangement was entirely due to the overstocking of game, more especially rabbits. By way of a slight illustration, in a field of wheat, last year, where he fairly expected a yield of £114, he realized only £40. Another six acres was eaten down to the stumps, etc. This has been going on of late years until he has seen his capital eaten up before his eyes. Complaints, of course, were made, but the necessity of reduction was not seen or admitted; as a consequence, the poor fellow had nothing but destruction to his forthcoming crops to look to, and, in utter despair, killed himself. In some of the fields it is dangerous to bring horses to plow in consequence of the land being drilled by rabbits.

—The story of that ingenious and able woman in Maine, who lost her way one night, while driving through a rain storm, and who, instead of giving up and freezing to death, with her baby, unhitched the horse, overturned the sleigh, crept underneath, and slept comfortably in the buffalo robes till help came, finds an antithetical anecdote concerning a woman in Texas who displayed equal executive ability in much hotter emergency. This Texan woman lives about a mile from the little town of Waco, and a long distance from neighbors. She discovered her house on fire one day. The woman did not sit down and shriek, as the "girl of the period" might have done. She at once summoned her forces, consisting of one negro man, three ladies, and four little children. "Bring water," she said, "and saturate every blanket on the place; and here, Lewis, take your axe and come with me." A hole was speedily cut through the roof, and while the others brought blankets and water, this woman and her assistant on the outside spread them over the flames, the fire was put out, and the house saved.

PERSONAL.

Seven cities in Germany have Lincoln streets.

—The young Duke of Newcastle, who is now going through bankruptcy, has contrived on an income of £30,000, to incur debts to the amount of £150,000.

—The original Greek Slave of Hiram Powers was lately sold in Paris for 50,000 francs.

—The family of Don Henri de Bourbon is said to be in destitute circumstances.

—Williams College receives $2,000 by the will of Mrs. Riley Loomis, the Hon. John Wentworth's mother-in-law, who died in Troy recently.

—General Thomas' wife was a Miss Francis Kellogg, of Troy, N. Y. A sister of General Thomas married Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, well known as the editor of the *National Era* of Washington.

—The new Chief of Police at Louisville is Captain Walworth Jenkins, a grandson of Chancellor Walworth, of New York.

—Mr. Berkeley, for 28 years the Representative from Bristol in Parliament, died last month, aged 76.

Izzet Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem, has been convicted of embezzlement, and appointed to a vacancy in the Penitentiary.

—Franklin M. Reazer, of Philadelphia, died Monday. His life was insured for $181,000.

—John J. Moulton died in the Willington, Conn., almshouse the other day. He was formerly a prominent citizen, and quite wealthy; but he gave his money away to help others, and died a pauper.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has invited Louisa Muhlbach to spend six months on the banks of the Nile, in order to write a book about the land of the Pyramids.

—M. Raspail has written a letter to his Lyons constituents, dated March 15, or rather "26th Ventose, the 78th year of the French Republic," in which he says his health is much better, and that as soon as the promise of mild weather is confirmed he shall resume his place in the Corps Legislatif.

—The Dublin *Standard* states that the late Mr. Charles Eagan, of Dublin, has, by will, bequeathed a very large sum of money, amounting to about $240,000 in personalty and funded property, and real estate of the value of $1,800 per annum, to Cardinal Cullen, for Roman Catholic charities and other purposes.

—A Roman correspondent of the *Memorial Diplomatique* says that Mr. Odo Russell, the British representative, has been very frequently with Cardinal Antonelli of late. The writer adds that it is no secret in diplomatic circles that "Mr. Russell has again offered the Pope an asylum in Malta in case the withdrawal of the French troops should oblige him to leave Rome."

—It is said that the new Senator, Morgan C. Hamilton, from Texas, never smoked a cigar, took a drink, or kissed a woman.

—A Roman correspondent writes: "There was a wedding, on Shrove Tuesday, at the American Chapel, *extra muros*—the first Protestant affair in Rome for many years; the gentleman, Dr. Denby, United States Navy; the lady, Miss Laura Hooper, a Philadelphian, well known in New York fashionable society. A great many English and Americans were present; scarcely anybody else."

—The New York *Times* says: "An anecdote reaches us illustrative of the exalted estimation in which President Lincoln held the heroism and skill of General Thomas. A meddlesome private correspondent of the President, dating from New York, propounded by telegraph, in September, 1863, after Chickamauga, the inquiry how long the government was to be at the mercy of Southern-born generals like Thomas. The President went in person to the military telegraph at Washington, with his reply in his hand, to the purport that modern history recorded no such achievement in war as the successful conduct of Thomas in retrieving the disaster at Chickamauga. The Censor of the Military Telegraph suggested to the President not to give so much importance to an obscure, if not wholly anonymous, correspondent as to reply to his impertinence. And, on reflection, he concluded to take this advice. But the autograph dispatch was left in the telegraph office, and was subsequently, after the death of Lincoln, handed to General Thomas, and is now probably in the possession of his family."

—A letter to the New York *Herald*, from Albany, March 29, says: "Tweed's gang—and such a gang!—arrived this morning. The quiet, early birds of the Delavan guests were enjoying their morning meal when the chief 'pusher' of the 'cullud gemmen' in the dining room came marching down the centre aisle, followed in Indian file by some thirty-five or forty of the worst-looking, hardest-featured, and probably hardest-fisted delegates from 'dead-rabbit' kingdom. They came collarless, bloated, swaggering down the length of the room with an air of impudent independence quite refreshing. Seated at the tables, wondering what on earth the napkins were for, they commenced giving orders such as 'Sa—ay, Smokey, giv's a pair o' sleeve buttons and some t. b.' 'Come, Jake, fly aroun'. Giv's a plate o' boned turkey and guttaperchas.' This style of English was past the comprehension of the colored gentlemen of Albany. They mildly ventured to ask, 'What is dem tings on the frogramme, sar?' 'Git out, or I'll put a head on ye if ye come any yer frogramme over us. We belong to the headswellers, we do, and if ye don't git them air things d——d sudden, we'll lay ye out.' 'Well, wat am dey, sar?' 'Why, fish balls, tea biscuit, corned beef hash, and more biscuits. Now jump, young feller. Shoo, fly! Git!' The overseer of the dining room brought in an extra force of waiters to watch the operations of the 'swellers,' lest the silver knives might disappear altogether in the capacious maws to which they were conveying the 'wittles.'"

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Latest News from the African Traveller.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that the following news concerning Dr. Livingstone has been communicated to the press by the government of India:

"The date of the latest news received from Dr. Livingstone is July 9, 1869, near Lake Bangweolo. He reiterates his belief that he has found the sources of the Nile between 10° and 12° south, that is to say, nearly in the position which Ptolemy assigned to them. The waters of the northern slope of the elevated plains which overlook the valley of Casembe are conveyed by a multitude of streams into the Chambeze. This river flows into Lake Bangweolo, and under the name of Luapula unites it with Lake Moero. Again it changes its name after leaving this point, and becomes known as the Lualaba, as it runs on to Lake Ulenge. Into Lake Ulenge also flows the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, the northern slope of which is drained by the Chambeze. The combined waters of the Lufira and the Chambeze are said by some of Dr. Livingstone's native informants to enter Lake Tanganyika and thence, under the different name of Loanda, to pass on to Lake Choambe, which he considers to be the same as Sir Samuel Baker's Albert Nyanza; others maintain that the Lufira finds its way by the west of Tanganyika to Lake Choambe. These questions have still to be settled; and in this the interest of Dr. Livingstone's onward movements centre. The lakes which Dr. Livingstone has seen are of considerable size, varying from five to ten day's march in length, and are overhung by high mountain slopes which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains which, during the rainy season, become so flooded that the caravans travel for days through water up to their knees, and with difficulty find high ground as a resting-place for the night. There are plenty of domestic cattle in the country, and an abundance of large [illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Our Timber Resources—Useful Trees—Mound City—What Small Things Sometimes Accomplish—Making of Tool and Axe Handles—Stone Ware—Plow Beams and Handles—Other Lumber—The Fruit Hills at Cobden—Shipments of 1869—Making of Berry Boxes and Crates—Barrels and Barrel Staves—Other Industries.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 2.

OUR TIMBER RESOURCES.

The impression is rather general that the State of Illinois is nearly or quite dependent upon other States for lumber and timber for building wagons, carriages, and implements. With the exception of Pine, this is not the case; of the more valuable deciduous timber trees we have a large surplus, as I propose to show. Then we have Cypress, Yellow Poplar, and other soft woods that occupy a large space in place of the Pine that we must have from the North.

Our supply of Oak is very large, and accessible, as was shown during the war, when the whole flotilla of the Mississippi and other Western rivers was supplied from this source.

USEFUL TREES.

Among them we have, White, Burr, Spanish, Post, and Black Oak. The White Oak of the bottom lands is of superior quality, and equal to New England and Kentucky second growth, for which it sells in market. The Burr Oak is strong and durable, and for implements and machines that must of necessity be exposed to the weather, is of great value. Our railroad companies have overlooked this most valuable of all deciduous Oaks for railroad ties. Our farmers begin to appreciate its value for fence posts, on account of its durability. I have posts of this Oak, yet sound, that were set in the spring of 1840. Of the Hickories, we have the Bitter Nut, Shell-Bark, Pecan Nut (Illinois Hickory), and the Pig Nut. The timber of all of these is of great value for spokes, bent felloes, shafts, axles, and axe and tool handles. For agricultural implements we have White Ash, in small supply. (I am not positive on this point, as I do not think it is the true White Ash, *Fraxinus Americana*; but Dr. Vasey is of the opinion that it is the White Ash of the New England States. Possibly it may be *F. Epiptera*.) The Blue Ash (*F. Quadrangulata*) is equal in value to White Ash, and is quite abundant. Our botanists have not fully settled the nomenclature of this family of trees. Of finishing lumber we have that king of the Western forests, Yellow Poplar; Cucumber, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Hackberry, Sweet Gum, Butternut, and Black Walnut. Sour Gum (Peperage) is valuable for the bottoms of berry boxes and hubs of carriages, and many other uses. Beech, of fine quality for plane stocks and other tools, is abundant on the first bench of land above the bottoms and on the hills of the Grand Chain. Of the Maples, we have the Sugar and Soft Maples; White, Red, and Water Elms. Cypress, for a hundred miles along the Cash River, and on the borders of the bayous and lagoons of the Mississippi bottoms. Honey and Black Locust, Linn, Willow, and many species of small size that are of more or less value.

On this subject I will confine my remarks to that part of the State denominated Lower Egypt, or the timber part of Egypt, beginning at De Soto, on the Illinois Central Railroad, thence south to Cairo, a distance of sixty miles. This immense arboretum rests on the Ohio River for over one hundred and fifty miles, and for a hundred on the Mississippi. The bottom lands of these streams are from three to nine miles wide, and are covered with a heavy growth, mainly Oak and Hickory, while the streams and lagoons are bordered with immense Cypress.

Through all this deep forest there runs but one railroad, the Illinois Central, but an immense trade floats past this wealth of forest without dreaming of its value. The farmers have, for the past fifty years, been hewing down this forest, for the purpose of planting orchards and wheat-fields; splitting Black Walnut and Yellow Poplar into fence-rails; burning Hickories and Oaks in log heaps, without the least idea of their real value to the commerce and business of the country. While the railroads have opened up the forests of Michigan and Indiana to the commerce of the West, this richer field of forest growth has been almost entirely neglected. Nowhere in the whole Valley of the Mississippi is there so heavy a growth of such superior quality of useful trees as are presented by this comparatively neglected district of woodland.

Several new roads are projected to run through this district, and the men of business are beginning to see and to appreciate its value, but thus far it is but a faint beginning, though it may lead to a revolution in the dull monotony that has hitherto brooded over this fair Acadia. The rich soil and soft Italian skies of this section make the orchards bend with fruit, and the wheat fields teem with a superior quality of grain.

The poor whites, who overflowed from the South into this vast forest, without schools, without enterprise, living on corn meal, game, bacon, and whiskey, have been pretty well pushed out, and other men are planting schools, churches, and machine shops, that will not stop their efforts until this shall be one of the richest points in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi.

We will take a look at what is doing, and then consider what may be further done. And, first, of

MOUND CITY.

This city is on the Ohio River, seven miles northeast of Cairo. Steamboats reach this point at all seasons of the year and at all stages of water; it is, in fact, the head of navigation for the winter as well as Cairo.

Formerly the high water covered the city from two to four feet deep, and thus made it an unpleasant place for business; but now three hundred acres are enclosed by a substantial levee, that renders the city safe from overflow. During the war this was a point of no small importance for the building and repair of vessels of all kinds required in the service. At the close of the war the place was dead and the town had a prospect of speedy decay. Cairo also fell off to a point for the transfer of our Northern trade to the river craft, and the world was about to lose sight of the crude elements of this arboreal and pomonal wealth, of which nature had been so lavish. It seemed destined as a place where the ironclads, that had so bravely opened the Mississippi and other Western rivers to the commerce of the whole country, should rust out unnoticed by the busy world.

Captain Thompson, who laid the Pittsburgh alongside of the batteries at Donelson and poured into them grape and canister, until every water-tight compartment was riddled with rebel shot, and his vessel went down on the bar just as victory shouted her triumph, and Grant marched over the walls of the conquered fortress. Raising and refitting his vessel, which was the first to run the batteries at Island No. 10, transferred to the seaboard to assist in finishing the war, this gallant Captain was sent here with his scars and his ironclads to rust out in dreamy inactivity.

Mound City, that had been so busy with preparation for the war, whose immense commercial blocks, erected by the "Emporium Company," were filled with our sick and wounded soldiery, became almost deserted, and the single horse car that connected the city with the Illinois Central at the Mounds Station, three miles distant, was often without a single passenger. Lots that had been sold for thousands of dollars each, went for the taxes, with no one wishing to redeem them. Large two-story houses rented for $20 a year, and the spirit of unthrift and idleness settled down like a pall over the doomed city.

But sometimes even

SMALL THINGS

lead to important results, and in this case it is fully verified: A gentleman of Louisville, Ky., who had large interests here, including the Stokes House,—a hotel second to few in our cities,—cast about for the purpose of putting his property to some use. Making the acquaintance of the Kerr Brothers, who were engaged in the manufacture of wagon and carriage stuff from second-growth Kentucky timber, they suggested an examination of the timber near the city for the same purpose, and found it entirely satisfactory. A block of stores was soon fitted with the requisite machinery for the making of hubs, spokes, felloes, and all the wood work of wagons, carriages, buggies, and agricultural implements. So successful has been this enterprise that the few thousand dollars have augmented to several hundred thousand, and Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and hundreds of other points, are being supplied with this material. I was surprised at the extent of this business, as I had never seen these brands of material in any of our markets; but I found that there are other humbugs than selling Miami raspberries for Monmouth Cluster, and barley oats for the Surprise. The fact is, this material is of as good a quality as that obtained from the New England States of second growth, and that of Kentucky second growth. The dealers, considering it more to their advantage to sell this timber under those names than under its honest true appellation, Illinois timber, have sold it as Kentucky second growth and New England second growth. Carloads of this material for wagons and carriages are now in Chicago thus branded, and will no doubt be sold as such; when the truth is, it is the growth of Illinois, and manufactured at Mound City. The humbug does not consist in offering an inferior quality of timber, for such is not the case, but in not calling it by its true name. Honesty is the best policy, and these tricks of trade seldom win for a long time. The world soon finds out the facts and puts the true value on them.

The time has now come when this timber should be marked Illinois second growth, and Illinois Nos. 1 and 2, for this timber is sold of three qualities. Kentucky second growth and New England second growth are taken from the butt-cut of the first quality of oak, ash or hickory; XXX, the second quality or next in value, and XX, the third quality. Wagon makers and farmers who wish to pur- [illegible] from the present brands. I do not know what this material is sold at, but it is rated at the shop at two, three and four dollars. The freight on each quality being the same, the manufacturer should order none but the best, and let dealers have the other qualities; though these might do for repairing, yet they should not be put into new work. The white oak and hickory of the bottom lands are the best quality for these purposes, and of these the supply is most abundant. Before this enterprise was in operation, timber land went begging at ten dollars an acre, that now commands fifty, though just as good lands at other accessible points are yet to be had at two dollars.

TOOL AND AXE HANDLES.

In addition to this shop, there is one for the making of axe and tool handles from hickory, of which four thousand are made per day. These are turned out in lathes, the cutting being done with saws. These are assorted into three qualities, and sold to the trade at one, two, and three dollars a dozen for the axe handles, many dealers buying exclusively of the lower grade, and selling to the farmers at fifty cents each, or a profit of more than three hundred per cent. In addition to this, another firm, from Sandusky, Ohio, is erecting large works for the same purpose, that will employ a hundred men. An axe-handle lathe will turn out a handle almost as soon as though it was a straight stick. They are finished on belts of cloth, prepared with glue, on which is sprinkled ground quartz. We have been charged enormous prices for our tool handles, but now that our own woodland is to supply the trade, it is to be hoped that dealers will give us a better article at less prices. It is more than probable that Illinois timber in these several forms will find their way to Europe by the way of New Orleans.

This use of timber is waking up the country, and the owners of timber land are busy in supplying the shops. In this they have not as yet availed themselves of the improved butting saws, run by horse power, but use the common cross-cut saws.

STONE WARE.

Mr. Aliff is making large amounts of stone ware of very superior quality. The clay is found about twenty miles up the Ohio, and is brought down in flatboats. The product has been mainly sold to the river trade, but might be enlarged to supply all parts of our State.

The turning of jugs is quite an art, and interesting to the visitor. The clay is ground and mixed, and then weighed for the particular article to be made. At the factory a five-gallon jug or butter jar costs forty-five cents; the other fifty-five cents that we pay are for freight and dealers' profits.

THESE NEW INDUSTRIES

are driving away the dull, leaden cloud, and Mound City is beginning to enjoy a new life, for these are but the beginning of a solid and continuous prosperity.

The navy-yard is about laying the keel of a floating palace for the river trade, a trade that will soon be revived in more than its former glory and advantages to the whole country. At present, the shipping is inadequate to do the business presented to it, and complaints of high rates are both loud and deep.

Captain Thompson begins to think that the world will look on while his iron-clads meet their slow destiny; and, should he die at his post, there will be people to attend his funeral.

Mound City once aspired to commercial greatness; in this she failed, but she will now take a prominent place among other cities in the useful industries that lead to wealth and stability.

PLOW STUFF.

At Pulaski we note two tramways, one two and the other four miles long. These load among the lagoons of the Mississippi bottoms, and bring out oak, hickory, and cypress timber; plow beams, handles, and other material, much of which finds its way to our Northern workshops. Until within a short time the timber for plow beams and handles came in the form of plank, from Michigan and Indiana. Now these are cut, ready for use, at the mill, and shipped in bulk by the car load. The cars that carry these north bring back supplies of hay, corn, and other products, thus opening up to the prairie a trade in exchange, and giving us a direct interest in the development of these new industries of the south part of the State.

At Ullin the Cash River opens up another field of

VALUABLE LUMBER,

for we have now reached the hills of the grand chain through which this river winds its tortuous way for more than a hundred miles with a ripple on its sluggish, lagoon-like channel. Down this stream are floated Yellow Poplar, Black Walnut, Sycamore, Cypress, Sweet and Sour Gum Oak, and Hickory. The Black Walnut goes last, and the Poplar is largely absorbed for building purposes in the country.

At Cobden we are among the

FRUIT HILLS,

famous for early fruits of all kinds, sweet potatoes, and the manufacture of fruit and berry boxes.

SHIPMENTS 1869.

4,600 bu tomatoes.
8,000 bu peaches.
26,975 bu apples.
11,869 bu sweet potatoes.
17,774 bu strawberries.
56,700 lbs grapes.
63,848 lbs dried fruit.
1,000 bu gooseberries, cherries, blackberries, and raspberries.

The season was very wet, and thousands of bushels of strawberries and peaches could not be prepared for market on this account, and were lost. There is a large sweet potato house that is now sending out seed, for which the demand is beyond the supply, leaving none for table use. The small potatoes are considered the most valuable for seed, and fetch $8 a barrel, against $5 for those for table use. These potatoes could be sent to Chicago daily, all through the winter, by the car load, by putting in stoves, as is now done in bringing potatoes from Michigan. They can be put on the cars at $3 per barrel at a good paying profit; and with reasonable freight, the Northern cities might have a supply of this valuable vegetable. There has been considerable risk and expense in the wintering of this vegetable, but I saw hundreds of bushels in bins in bulk in the sweet potato house, all sound and fine, and was told the process was as yet a secret, but all such secrets leak out in time, and, in this case, the sooner it comes to the public the better, if it will give us a winter supply of sweet potatoes.

BERRY BOXES.

The making of berry boxes and crates, and peach, apple, and tomato boxes, is a large business. Berries and cherries are shipped in quart boxes, and these put up in crates holding twenty-four quarts. The tomatoes, pears, peaches, a part of the apples, and sweet potatoes go in boxes holding one-third of a bushel. Grapes in boxes of three, five, six, and ten pounds each. The remainder of the apples, sweet potatoes, and dry fruit go in barrels. This will give the northern reader some idea of what is doing in this part of the State, that a few years ago was looked upon as almost unfit for human habitation, but is now the scene of intelligent activity. This is the shipment from the largest point, but is only a small part of the great aggregate that goes out from Southern Illinois to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, and, in fact, to every hamlet in the Northwest.

St. Louis, Alton, and most other points, get their boxes and crates at these shops. The material for these boxes is put up in flats, by the thousand or hundred, and shipped to its destination. Stuff for tea caddies, backs of picture frames, veneering, backs of brushes, and cigar boxes is cut in large quantity, and shipped by the car load to New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other points.

The berry box that is given away with the fruit is an ingenious contrivance. It is made as follows: The Yellow Poplar tree is cut into blocks of about two feet, and brought to the factory. These are put in a large steam room, holding about sixty, or enough for a day's work for one machine. The block is then put in the cutting machine, and the sheets are showered from its outer surface as it revolves against the knife. These blocks or logs are from two and a half to three and a half feet in diameter, and six of them are cut into thin sheets in an hour. This will give some idea of the rapidity with which these boxes are made, or, rather, in which the stuff is cut for them. Two pieces make a box in all cases. The Halleck box is put together with the aid of five two-ounce wrought-iron tacks. The Colby lock box is made without any tacks. The Leslie octagon, a new pattern, requires two one-and-a-half-ounce tacks, the bottom being morticed into the corners. This last is the best box, without doubt; it is a long one, with octagon ends. These several patterns are sold at the same price per thousand, $5.50. To make them up ready for use costs about $2 per 1,000, and the tacks about fifty cents, making the boxes cost at the mill $8 per 1,000. Now, in looking at the shipments of strawberries alone at Cobden station, the value of quart boxes was $3,750. To this we must add for every 24 quarts a crate, making 23,698 crates, at 20 cents each,—$4,739, an aggregate of $9,489 given away in packages for strawberries at this one station. The flats for a thousand boxes weigh 180 pounds, and for a hundred crates 600 pounds, and for a hundred peach boxes, of one-third basket each, three hundred pounds. This stuff is charged second class freight to those who need it at other points. If we had all the figures connected with this fruit business, which is yet in its infancy, it would astonish outside people. At the East, the boxes and crates are returned to the owner, a system that must in time be adopted here also. At some not far distant day these box factories must find their way down the Mississippi, among the forests of cottonwood, that will never yield to the demand, as the annual growth will make good the waste. Sycamore, Black Gum, and Sweet gum, are now used for the bottom to a large extent, but the sides are all made of Yellow Poplar.

BARREL STAVES.

We may look through all this wood land in vain for a quantity of staves for market. The coopers supply themselves to a moderate extent, but if one should want a thousand casks for cider vinegar on short notice, the order for seasoned staves would have to go to Chicago, for they are not to be had here. At Cairo a few flour barrel staves are cut for home use, but I could hear of no other machine for the purpose, and the 25,275 bushels of apples shipped from Cobden were put in barrels the staves of which were rived out by hand in the old way, by native coopers. A fortune is awaiting some enterprising man who will look after this interest, as it is done in Michigan, for here is superior Oak in abundance for every description of cask; and hoop poles that can be had at mere nominal rates. The amount of packages for the local supply will of itself be a large item, calling loudly for machinery to prepare it for use. These staves can be shipped both north and south.

OTHER INDUSTRIES,

such as the making of plow stocks and tools out of the Beech timber, and of broom handles out of the Bogswood, fork handles of Ash, lasts of Soft Maple, shingles of Cypress (now all made by hand), and casks of all kinds—for the sugar planter, the orchardist, the distiller, the miller, and the packer. In short, there is a wide field of industry ready and waiting for laborers, skill, and capital to develop it. The Illinois Central Railroad Company are disposed to foster all new enterprises, and are turning their attention to building up the local business, for they can always depend on that, while the through business, for which other roads are striving, may at any time be turned into other channels and leave them high and dry; but the road that steadily fosters its local trade will at all times be assured of business. Prosperity is returning to the South, and they ask of us, not only corn, hay, pork, beef, potatoes, and flour, but an immense quantity of implements, machines, wagons, and other manufactured goods for their use. Of course, we cannot refuse them, any more than we can our customers to the north of us.

With our rich soil, cheap coal, superior timber, glass sand, iron, lead, zinc, stone, and water-power, we ought to lead in agriculture, mechanics, and commerce, all the States of the Union.

RURAL.

The Legal-Tender Decision.

From the New York Tribune.

The Legal-Tender act was lately adjudged, by the Supreme Court of the United States, not binding, as to obligations incurred prior to its passage. The question had been considered with a deliberation worthy of its grave importance, had been argued in various forms no less than six times before the court, and had been held under advisement nearly or quite two years. It was finally decided by a full bench, five out of the eight Judges (to which number the court was then limited by law) uniting in the opinion of the Chief Justice. If ever an opinion of this highest judicial tribunal was entitled, by reason of care in its formation or deliberation in its utterance, to the respect of the whole country, this one is.

Since this decision was announced, changes in the composition of the court have placed two new Judges, fresh from the practice of their profession as advocates, upon the bench. Already it is announced that the carefully considered opinion of two months ago is to be reconsidered on a new test case, and a decision forced within the single month left for the present session of the court. We make no objections. The Supreme Court has not been wont to make haste in displaying such contempt for its own adjudications, but that is, in large part, its own concern.

Two things, however, we have a right to demand, and the issue is of such momentous importance that we shall take good care that neither be overlooked. This question largely involves the pecuniary liabilities of powerful railroad and other moneyed corporations. We insist that no one heavily interested in them, either as stockholders or as long-retained counsel, can, without gross indecency, sit in the trial. It raises questions lately much discussed among members of the bar. We insist that no one, fresh from the bar, can, after having already, as an advocate, expressed decided opinions concerning the points now to be tried, sit as a Judge on their trial.

In the universal alarm concerning the purity of our Judiciary, we have been accustomed to turn to the Supreme Court as a refuge from the prevailing corruption. Let our Judges look to it that they do nothing to cause even the shadow of suspicion to fall on their high office.

From the New York Bulletin.

Yesterday, Attorney General Hoar made an argument, in the Supreme Court, to show why the late legal-tender decision of the court should be reopened. He urged, in brief, that the Legal-Tender act was passed by a large majority of Congress and approved by the President; that it has been substantially acquiesced in by the people for eight years; that an immense amount of contracts had been settled upon it to the great loss of creditors; that the statute, with but one exception, had been held to be constitutional by every State tribunal; and that the decision of the Court was made when there were two vacancies on the bench, and virtually by the judicial opinion of "*one man*," the vote being four to three. He pressed the reopening of the question because it concerned a large mass of private interests, but more especially because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, namely, the powers of the government. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the legal-tender case could be changed.

This is to be regarded as the first step in a policy much more important in its bearings upon the government and laws of the country than is generally supposed. The request of the Attorney General is really the request of the administration, backed up by an influential political and financial party. There may be party reasons for securing a reversal of the decision, and at the same time, the application is doubtless prompted by a sincere conviction of the inexpediency of the judgment, upon high grounds of national interest. Upon the propriety and national expediency of the decision there may be those who agree with the views held by the administration; and there may be as many who differ. Be this as it may, it must be remembered that the Supreme Court is the high court of appeal of the nation, ordained under the constitution for the final arbitration of all questions. No administration (which is merely the executive of the laws and not the adjudicator) is competent to call in question the decision of the Court. The opinions of the President or of the Attorney General upon its conclusions are of no more consequence, in a legal point of view, than those of the humblest citizen, and have no more claim to heard there. Indeed, a remonstrance from the agent of the Chief Magistrate has an appearance of dictation by power against law which makes it less tolerable than the interference of the private citizen. However demoralizing to law it might be for the highest tribunal of the land to nullify its own decisions, yet it may be that occasions might occur when such a course would be proper. But at whose instigation should such a reversal be made? At the request of the citizen who goes there for the awards of justice, but never on the demand of the law agent of a mere executive officer, though he be the highest official of the government. It is for the court itself to consider, upon the presentation of a case involving the question, whether its former decision was erroneous. The two new Judges have been chosen upon their ascertained opposition to the decision; and interference by the President with the shaping of judicial opinion to that extent is quite as much as decency allows. If once the precedent be established of the Administration dictating to the Supreme Court and seeking to qualify its decision, there is an end to all respect for law, and the first step toward revolution is taken.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans Municipal Affairs—Internal Revenue Receipts.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—J. H. Oglesby having declined the Mayoralty, the Governor has appointed ex-Governor Sanders Mayor.

Governor Warmouth will receive bids until the 9th inst., for the purchase of the State stock in the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northwestern Railroad, at which time the stock will be awarded to the highest cash bidder.

D. B. McCarthy has been appointed City Administrator of Assessment, *vice* Sonic, deceased.

The old City Council at its last regular meeting last night carried through an ordinance directing the City Treasurer to sell the city stock in the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, thus disregarding the injunctions of the Court.

The Internal Revenue receipts of the First Louisiana District, for the month of March, $351,000. During the same time last year they were $171,000.

VIRGINIA.

Latest Phase of the Richmond Mayoralty Imbroglio.

RICHMOND, April 2.—The day passed quietly, with the police of both Mayors on the streets. To-night the United States Marshal served a writ on Ellyson, to give up possession of the city hall and other property. Ellyson refused. The Marshal then went after the military, but, up to 9 o'clock, they did not appear, and Ellyson was in possession of the city hall.

Fort Wayne Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, April 2.—At an early hour this forenoon, a building occupied by a cabinet maker was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Henry Work. Five thousand dollars will cover the loss. There was no insurance. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

The man Charles Connelly, who was drowned near this place on Friday, has not been found yet. It is supposed that his body has been carried down with the current.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—At the school election here to-day, the negroes voted for the first time in the State.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Governor Bowie has vetoed the act incorporating Chestertown, Kent County, Md., because the citizens entitled to vote under the provisions of the bill are described as white male citizens.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The National Executive Committee of the colored men have issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and, as to-day is the anniversary of the fall of Richmond, and, as they say, the death knell of the rebellion, a national salute was fired.

Fires.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 2.—A couple of small wooden buildings on Prairie street were burned this morning about 1 o'clock. One was occupied by Mr. Johnson as a boot and shoe shop; the other was a harness shop. The loss will probably not amount to more than $5,000. This is the third fire which has broken out in this city within two weeks, and it is believed some person or persons are taking this method of ridding the city of its old, dilapidated frame buildings. The police are on the lookout for them.

RICHMOND, April 2.—The Petersburg iron works were burned this morning. Loss, $100,000.

Proclamation Concerning the Texas Legislature.

GALVESTON, April 2.—A special from Austin, Texas, says Governor Davis has issued a proclamation, to-day, calling a session of the Legislature to meet at Austin on the 26th inst.

Sinking of a Steamboat on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—The steamer Thomas H. Allen, from Little Rock for Memphis, struck a log at Swan Lake, yesterday, and sunk in four feet of water. She will be raised to-day.

—General Robert E. Lee has declined to avail himself of the privileges of the floor, tendered him by the Virginia Senate on Monday, giving that the condition of his health was such as to require him to seek a milder climate as soon as practicable.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House on the Tariff Bill.

Duty on Tea and Coffee Agreed Upon.

The President's Views Regarding the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In reply to a suggestion from General Sherman, that the funeral of General Thomas be at West Point, and that his remains be placed in the Military Cemetery there, Colonel Willard has replied that it is the desire of Mrs. Thomas that the funeral and burial shall be at Troy. As the President and General Sherman have agreed to attend the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac, next Saturday evening, in Philadelphia, and as a large number of officers desire to be present on both occasions, it seems probable that the funeral will either be on Friday of next week, or the Tuesday following. General Sherman will order a battalion of engineers from Willet's Point as a portion of the funeral escort.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The President, in private conversation, last night, spoke very strongly of his satisfaction at the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He said he had been somewhat uneasy about the matter for several weeks, and had more gratification than he could well express in signing the bill that made the amendment secure. He also spoke on the question of education, and said he hoped the people throughout the country would grow into more liberal ideas on the subject, and see that the safety and well-being of the republic depend on the enlightenment of its citizens.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FREMONT'S RAILROAD SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—General Fremont, in a letter to the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads in relation to the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad, says that Minister Washburne was using his official position and the weight of the government for the gratification of the personal hostility to break down American enterprise with the French Government. Mr. Washburne was not successful with the government, but his efforts against the company had had a bad effect on the market, causing it much embarrassment.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, will reach Washington next week, on business before the Committee on Reconstruction, to reply to the charges against that State and to oppose its reconstruction.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The payments of the Treasury Department during March were: For civil and miscellaneous, $4,018,531; War, $4,151,431; Navy, $1,876,030; Interior Department, $6,509,582. Total, $16,556,174. This announcement does not include the payment on account of interest and principal of the public debt.

COMMITTEE'S RIGHT TO ASK QUESTIONS.

Two or three witnesses before Butler's investigating committee have refused to answer certain questions about Cuban bonds and the use made of them among members of Congress. It is understood that Butler will bring them before the bar of the House, to test the right of a committee to ask questions relative to a man's private affairs.

SAN DOMINGO.

It is stated that the President contemplates sending a commission down to San Domingo, to inquire and make a report upon the condition of the island, its finances, and other points, about which questions have been raised in the late debate in the Senate on the San Domingo treaty. The treaty will be postponed until this commission returns and makes a report.

THE INCOME TAX.

The President's organ, the *Chronicle* of this city, is out to-day in opposition to the continuance of the income tax, and contests the ground taken by Secretary Boutwell, that the tax is indispensable to maintain a proper standard of revenue. The article is understood to be the result of an interview with the President on this subject, last evening. This matter is likely to result in a serious difference between the President and Boutwell.

THE EGGLESTON-STRADER CASE NOT DECIDED.

It appears that the case of Eggleston *versus* Strader, from the First District of Ohio, is not so nearly decided as has been represented. The Committee on Elections has agreed to hear an argument in the case on the 12th or 13th instant, from both parties, pending which no report will be made.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Despatches received by the last mail from Minister Sickles indicate that a crisis is rapidly approaching in Spanish affairs. He does not despair, however, of yet bringing about an adjustment of the Cuban trouble.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Secretary Fish has not yet received an answer to his last despatch concerning the Alabama imbroglio. On the contents of that despatch hangs the question of reopening correspondence. Hence much anxiety is manifested in official circles to hear from Lord Clarendon.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Oregon Railroad Land bill, which was before the House when it took a recess yesterday, was, by consent, remitted to the Speaker's table.

A SMALL HOUSE.

Mr. WOOD objected to proceeding with business in the absence of a quorum, and moved a call of the House. Negatived—Yeas, 22; nays, 113; more than a quorum voting.

The House then proceeded to business. A large number of private bills were reported and passed, and some adverse reports were presented and laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed were the following: Giving consent of Congress to the city of Cleveland for constructing and maintaining a crib on Lake Erie, for a tunnel to supply the city with pure water; and continuing to Harriet C. Parker the rights of her husband, W. H. Parker, as discoverer of two islands in the Pacific Ocean. A bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct and maintain a tunnel under the Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom, was also passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

[illegible] For the redemption, in sums of [illegible], of bronze and nickel coins; for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations.

BILL RELATIVE TO RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate joint resolution providing that the law of January 21, 1870, prohibiting the assignment of retired army officers to duty shall not apply to officers selected for duty at the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into committee on the Tariff bill. The clause fixing the duty on tea at twenty cents per pound, was discussed by Messrs. WOOD, BECK, INGERSOLL, ALLISON, HAY, SCHENCK, MARSHALL, and CLARK.

Amendments looking to a reduction, offered by Messrs. WOOD, INGERSOLL, and LOUGHRIDGE, were rejected, and the tax remains as reported in the bill, viz.: twenty cents.

During the discussion, Mr. SCHENCK, in reply to a question, said an internal revenue bill would be reported, reducing the total amount at least $50,000,000. He declined to go into particulars.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, moved to strike out the line taxing coffee 4 cents per pound, proposing that it be put on the free list.

The motion was discussed by Messrs. LOUGHRIDGE, STEVENSON, SCHENCK, KERR, COX, DAWES, and McNEELY, and withdrawn.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to make the tax 3 cents instead of 4. Rejected. No other amendments were offered, and the tax on coffee remains, as provided in the bill, at 4 cents per pound.

Some few other clauses of the bill were read, and no amendments made. The question of sugar was reached, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

JUST THINK OF IT!

NEW YORK, April 2.—Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, female broker, announces herself a candidate for the Presidency. She denounces the present administration, and pronounces in favor of recognizing Cuban independence.

TAMMANY ELECTION.

The Tammany Society meets next Monday night. It will issue a call for an election of sachems.

DRAWBACK CALDWELL.

Caldwell, the alleged principal in the drawback frauds, was to-day held in $250,000 bail to appear for trial.

COLONEL FISK.

James Fisk, Jr., has been elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, and Colonel Braine has resumed the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MURDER.

The trial of Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, resulted in the inability of the jury to agree, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction, on the ground of insanity. Another trial will be had in June.

STAY OF JUDGMENT DENIED.

Judge Ingraham, to-day, denied the application for a stay of judgment in the case of the notorious emigrant swindler, McDonald, sentenced to State Prison.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the General Republican Central committee has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Benjamin F. Manierre; Secretaries, Geo. Cushman and Abraham Brown, both re-elected. The General Committee will meet at Albany, on Thursday next.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Henry Spring, one of the *Herald* editorial staff, is dead.

GOVERNOR PALMER AND THE CUBAN SOCIETY.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay has written a letter in reply to Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in which he puts some severe strictures on the Governor's reasons for declining to act as Vice President of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

District Attorney Garvin will call the McFarland case for trial, in the Court of General Sessions, on Monday. Messrs. John Graham, Charles Spencer, and Elbridge T. Gerry will appear for the defence. They keep secret their line of defence. Over 600 petit jurors have been summoned. The prosecution has called, among others, as witnesses, to prove the shooting, etc., Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, Samuel Sinclair, and John F. Cleveland, of the *Tribune*. Daniel J. Frostman, Junius H. Browne, Geo. King, David Watson, Dr. Sayre, Mrs. McFarland-Richardson, and Police Captain Allaire, have also been summoned. Revs. Henry Ward Beecher and Frothingham, have received subpœnas from the defence.

RAILWAY TICKET AGENTS.

The Railway Ticket Agents' Convention adjourned yesterday, to meet in Milwaukee next fall. The Union Pacific Railroad is to issue but three classes of tickets, first, second, and emigrant, and 200 pounds of baggage are to be allowed each passenger arriving from India, China, or Japan. The "Traveller's Railway Guide" was made the official organ of the convention, to the exclusion of Appleton's, and $25,000 worth of stock was taken.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

It is understood from official sources that the President submitted to his Cabinet, yesterday, his proposed message to Congress suggesting a general amnesty.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A great number of changes of subordinates in the Custom House have been made during the present week. The rumor gains strength that Grinnell will soon resign his position as Collector, and that General Merritt will retire from the Naval office. Steps are being taken to abolish both the Naval office and the office of Surveyor, they being generally regarded as unnecessary.

THE WEST.

Railroad Accident Near Promontory.

CORINNE, U. T., April 2.—Two passenger coaches and the caboose of an emigrant train from the West, due here at 10:15 yesterday a. m., were thrown from the track and down an embankment, a short distance east of Promontory, at 2 p. m. to-day. The road master, conductor of the train, and four male and lady passengers were slightly injured. The wounded were brought to this city for medical treatment. Cause of the accident unknown.

MISSOURI.

Discovery of Forged Drafts on a St. Louis Firm—The Woman Suffrage Movement.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Some party East has been selling forged drafts, purporting to be drawn by Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., of this city. One draft, drawn on the Central National Bank, New York, for $25,000, was sent by York County (Pa.) National Bank, to Bank of Commerce, of New York, for collection, but not paid, the fraud being discovered. Another, drawn on the Continental National Bank, of New York, for $5,500, was sent to the National Park Bank, New York, by the Miller River National Bank, of Athol, Mass., for collection, and payment refused. The latter draft was paid to a shoe manufacturing house at Athol for shoes, but whether the money was obtained on the first-mentioned draft is not known. There is no clue to the forger, but it is supposed it is the same man who recently had printed at Baltimore a quantity of fraudulent bank drafts and checks on Barthelow, Lewis & Co., of this city. It is not unlikely that other forged drafts are in circulation.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The Woman's Suffrage Association held their annual election this afternoon, when the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Frances Minor; Vice President, Mrs. Beverly Allen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Geo. D. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wm. T. Hazard. Vice Presidents were also elected from each Congressional District in the State. Delegates were appointed to attend both the National American Suffrage Associations soon to be held in New York.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Dublin despatch states that an indignation meeting was held last night at the Rotunda. The hall, as well as the street, was crowded with people. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted repudiating the Peace Preservation bill, now under consideration in parliament, as threatening to destroy the remnant of liberty yet remaining to the Irish people. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone and represent to him that the policy of the government in this respect receives the censure of all classes, and earnestly urge him to modify the bill. Resolutions were also adopted urging a repeal of the union existing between England and Ireland, as the interests of both countries are antagonistic to its perpetuation.

LONDON, April 2.—An unusual number of promotions have recently been made in the navy. To effect this, many senior officers have been transferred to the retired list.

The *Spectator* laments the utter avidity of the debates in Parliament, lately.

The same paper thinks colonial independence would divert the tide of emigration now running so strongly from Great Britain to the United States.

LONDON, April 2.—Rev. Dr. Pusey publishes a communication in the *Record* arguing against the revision of the recognized version of the Bible.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 2.—The strike among the iron operatives at La Creuzot continues. Yesterday the strikers became riotous, and made every effort to provoke a collision with the troops which had been stationed there to preserve order. The rioters attacked them, and pelted them with stones, and only the forbearance of the officers prevented a conflict.

PARIS, April 2.—The disorders at La Creuzot had not been quelled up to noon to-day.

PARIS, April 2—7 p. m.—The disorders at La Creuzot are increasing. Additional troops have been sent there.

The journals this morning publish telegrams from La Creuzot, affirming that the troubles there are kept alive by contributions of money from other countries.

PARIS, April 2.—*La Liberte* announces to-day that M. Daru has abandoned his idea of sending a special ambassador to Rome. The Marquis of Banneville, French Minister to that city, who is in Paris, will shortly return to his post [illegible]. The reason for this is found in the failure of M. Daru in his recent negotiations at Vienna, Madrid, and Florence for a plan looking to concerted action.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 2.—There is an angry feeling manifested here in regard to the new conscription bill. Trouble is apprehended, at the demonstration to-morrow, by the opponents of the measure.

Senor Moret, the new Minister for the colonies, declared to the Cortes, to-day, that the question of liberty in the Antilles was a very important one. He said he would examine into the condition of Cuba, and report to the Cortes.

ITALY.

PARIS, April 2.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Pope defers promotions to the Cardinalate until September.

ROME, April 2.—The *Civita Cattolica* to-day publishes a long article in view of the approaching discussion on the proposition for Papal infallibility, tending to show that the Pope has no particular need of unanimity in the council, but that a simple majority is sufficient to establish the dogma.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, April 2.—Five million dollars mortgage bonds of the Oregon & California Railroad have been negotiated. The bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad have not yet been introduced on the market.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 2.—General Puello has arrived here.

A small party of soldiers, who were foraging on the line of the Nuevitas Railroad, recently, were attacked and killed by insurgents.

General Arango has issued a manifesto to the Cubans that the recent manifesto of Quesada to the Cubans was a falsehood, and refers to Cubans now in the field to corroborate his statement.

ILLINOIS.

State Entomologist Appointed—Railroad Aid Voted—Early Planting—Fruit Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 2.—William Le Barron, of Geneva, Kane County, was to-day appointed and commissioned by the Governor as State Entomologist in place of B. D. Walsh, deceased.

Rock Island and Moline Townships, in Rock Island County, have each subscribed fifty thousand dollars in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, and their bonds for that amount were registered by the Auditor to-day.

There seems to be considerable opposition in some of the country towns to the proposed subscription of one hundred thousand dollars by Sangamon County in aid of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, but its friends are sanguine of success, and at the election to be held next Tuesday there will be a large vote, and doubtless a large majority for subscription.

The continued rain of the past week has put a stop to farming operations in this section; but, with a few days of pleasant weather, work will go ahead rapidly. Hired help is being engaged at prices ranging from $18 to $25 per month, but the latter price only to hands who engage through the harvest season.

Reports from the peach region of Southern Illinois are very favorable, and the indications point to more than an average crop.

The Victor Scale Company, of Dixon, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

The Green River Drainage Improvement—Contract Relet—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, April 2.—The contract for the Green River improvement has been withdrawn from E. H. Lalor, of Chicago, on account of his failing to give the security required by the board, and has been finally awarded to C. O. Rourke & Co., of Pennsylvania, F. B. Peabody, of Chicago, being their surety. The price at which Lalor offered to do the work was 18 cents per cubic yard. The price at which Rourke & Co. have taken it is 23 cents per cubic yard. The estimated quantity of earth to be removed is 218,000 cubic yards. The improvement embraces all that part of Green River in the County of Bureau, and will lay dry an immense quantity of land now comparatively worthless.

Bishop Whitehouse, who was here on a visitation to the church on Thursday evening, and though the weather was never worse, yet the church was filled with the most prominent of our citizens, to listen to him.

Expected Strike of the Coal Miners at LaSalle.

LASALLE, Ill., April 2.—The coal miners of this city, and also of the Kenosha and the Oglesby mines, the second three miles and the last five miles distant, have suspended work during the last three days to deliberate upon the question of resisting the proposition of the Superintendents to pay them their wages monthly, instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore, and a strike is generally expected.

WISCONSIN.

Madison City Politics—Opening of Navigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, April 2.—The city election, which comes off next Tuesday, begins to excite considerable interest. Both parties have nominated a full ticket for Aldermen, Supervisors, and Justices in the different wards. The Democrats have renominated Proudfit for Mayor and Baltzell for Police Justice, after an animated contest, much to the dissatisfaction of a large faction. Peter Barry was nominated for Treasurer. M. E. Fuller, one of the solid men of the city, comes out as an independent candidate for Treasurer, pledging himself to discharge the duties of Treasurer for $500, and to pay the rest of the fees into the city treasury.

The Republican Convention meets this evening, and it is impossible to predict what its action will be.

A ferry-boat is running from Prairie du Chien to McGregor, having cut a channel through the fast rotting ice.

The weather is beautifully clear to-day.

Milwaukee Municipal Nominations—Ice-Bound Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The Democratic City Convention to-day nominated John Phillips for Mayor; F. W. Hunthausen, for Treasurer; F. Quinn, for Comptroller; Mason G. Smith, for City Attorney.

To-night the citizens assembled irrespective of party, and placed the following ticket before the people: Mayor, E. H. Brodhead; Treasurer, Jas. Rugie; Comptroller, Max Gerlack; City Attorney, E. G. Ryan. The fight will be short, but fierce, on both sides.

The harbor is still blockaded with ice. The Manistee and Bertschy have been carried about four miles south, but are still fast in the ice. The Truesdell and St. Joe are in the bay yet. It is impossible to tell anything of their condition, but it is stated that they have plenty of provisions aboard. The Bertschy has four horses aboard and probably no fodder. Wind still unfavorable for their release.

Republican Nominations for City Officers in Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 2.—The Republican Convention, this afternoon, nominated Senator M. B. Pettit for Mayor. The whole ticket is strong, and will undoubtedly be elected on the 5th.

IOWA.

Davenport City Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, April 2.—The city election took place here to-day, and the Republicans made almost a clean sweep. They elect the Mayor, City Clerk, Assessor, Marshal, Treasurer, Attorney, and Township Assessor. The Democrats elect the Street Commissioner. The heaviest fight was made on the Aldermen. The Republicans elect two certain, and possibly four. The other two are Democrats. There was a good deal of scratching. Full returns not in yet.

It has rained constantly since March 24. Weather pleasant to-day.

INDIANA.

Proposed Visit to the Mineral and Coal Fields.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—The excursion arranged under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture to the mineral and coal region of Clay County will take place next Tuesday. A large number of prominent manufacturers and capitalists of the United States have been invited, and will be present. Prof. Cox, State Geologist, has arranged the following programme: Leave Indianapolis by special train on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, Tuesday, 9 a. m., stopping at the furnaces and coal mines; arriving at Brazil, for dinner, at 2 p. m. From thence the excursionists will go to Terre Haute, and remain over night and Wednesday forenoon, returning to Indianapolis Wednesday evening. The City Councils of Indianapolis and Terre Haute and citizens of Brazil will extend the hospitalities of the respective cities to the excursionists.

OHIO.

Donation to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad—Cincinnati City Politics.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The City Council, by an unanimous vote, has granted a loan of $50,000 to the Trustees of the Southern Railroad, to be used in making preliminary surveys.

This has been a day of great activity in local politics. Great effort is making to influence the colored vote in doubtful wards.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2.—A locomotive on the Boston & Fitchburg Railroad exploded yesterday, at "Know-Nothing" crossing, in Fitchburg. The engineer and fireman were probably fatally injured.

Coal Miners' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—A strike of [illegible] coal miners commenced to-day.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of [illegible] 1870.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 ℔ ct	[illegible]	After 15 yrs. fr'm Jan. 1, '59
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ℔ ct	[illegible]	After 10 yrs. fr'm Jan. 1, '61
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	After Dec. 31, 1880
March 2, 1861	Bds. Oregon war, '81	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	20 years from July 1, 1861
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	At pleasure after June 30, '81
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	After June 30, 1881
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℔ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			[illegible]	Interest due and unpaid

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3 ℔ ct	[illegible]	On demand
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ℔ ct	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money			[illegible]	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Recapitulation.

Six per cent Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Union Pacific Co.	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Cent. Branch U. P., assignees of Atchison & Pike's Peak	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Western Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1
Total issued		$64,457,320	

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and in the department at the close of business on the last day of March 1870.

NEW BOOKS.

HEDGED IN. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of the "Gates Ajar." Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. Chicago: Western News Company, 1870.

Miss Phelps is coming before the reading public, of late, quite as frequently, if not in the same manner, as Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Hentz, those skeletons in the literary closet of the Messrs Peterson. Within a brief time, we have had "Gates Ajar," with its fanciful and diluted Swedenborgian picture of a realistic heaven. This achieved a success, for it drew a celestial scene, which many liked to read even if they could not subscribe to its terrestial character. And, because this was successful, she gave us "Men, Women, and Ghosts," which was not so successful. Before it had fairly got into the market, her prolific pen had achieved "The Trotty Book," which, it is safe to assume, at least, is not a *monumentum perennius aere*. And now before the children have had time to finish trotting through their book, the adults are treated to this latest volume, "Hedged In." It is a question whether Miss Phelps does herself justice in thus rapidly begetting such a literary offspring. Perhaps she could learn a lesson from the lion, who, being taunted with the paucity of his litter, replied, "One, but a lion." Miss Phelps, having been so fortunate as to secure the imprint of a firm which of itself secures financial success to a certain average degree, would now do well to sit quietly down, and make her book-making a matter of thoughtful leisure and careful research. Temporary Mammon is no longer of any consequence to her. The *cacoethes scribendi* must, by this time have worn away nearly to dulness. She should now look to her permanent fame. The public can always wait. So can she.

It is a merit of Miss Phelps' new book that it is a work with a motive. It is creditable to Miss Phelps' courage that she runs full tilt against the prejudices of society, in working up that motive to a result, although the method may be an impossible one in the present constitution of society. The question of the social evil and its cure, for that is the motive of "Hedged In," is not only a delicate but a difficult one. It has engaged the thoughtful attention of wiser heads than Miss Phelps'. Individual action, organized social power and governmental policy have all dealt with it from a time antedating modern civilization, and yet the evil to-day is as defiant as ever, and no nearer cure than it was in the days of Hebraic social depravity. But Miss Phelps is entitled at least to the benefit of her theory, and that theory can best be explained in a brief analysis of the story of the unfortunate Perdita, who was hedged in, and who, like Auerbach's "Irma," only found full peace and release in death.

The story opens in a foul street, full of slums and rotten, filthy tenement houses, in one of which the heroine, Eunice Trent, known as Nixy Trent, a young girl, lies upon the dirty straw, with the evidence of her shame beside her. She is poor, of course, low-born, ignorant, besotted even, but with a spark of humanity about her, because, as she says, "she meant to be good." That spark of humanity is kept alive by a little French guitar-maker across the street, whom she hears singing, now and then,

> "Depths of mercy! can there be
> Mercy still in store for me?"

It is safe to say that a little French guitar-maker would be more likely to sing, "Jean Baptiste, pour quoi,"—in fact, would be more likely to exhaust the whole *repertoire* of ballad music before he ventured upon such an orthodox hymn as this; but, nevertheless, there is an indefinable something in the hymn which prevents her from lapsing into utter black despair. Partly to escape from her own miserable feelings, and partly to avoid being sent to an asylum, against which she has a prejudice, she arises in the night from her sick-bed—a physical improbability, by the way—and, with her babe, flees out into the world, she knows not, and cares not, where. She goes to the concert-room where she was formerly employed, but there is no occupation for her now, and "in a few moments, for she was afraid to stay where she was, she weakly threaded her way out from among the oil barrels and cod-fish, from among the wharves and shipping, through streets the like of Thicket street, and tenements the counterpart of No. 19, with her face set toward the open country and her heart in the ways of those to whom it is promised that 'they shall see God,'—which at this early stage of the story is a rather forced and abrupt theological conclusion. By a natural instinct she seeks the shabby streets. She meets with little success, however, for she is repulsed at every door, and she finally arrives at the mansion of Mrs. Zerviah Myrtle, a nervous and always depressed woman, a milk-and-waterish Christian woman, whose prayer-book was always new, who thought it a pity to misimprove the Sabbaths when they were fair, and who was always seeking opportunities of active usefulness and never finding them. Eunice Trent had disposed of her child by placing it upon the steps of a residence, and Mrs. Zerviah Myrtle, thankful of finding an opportunity to be useful, takes Eunice into her service as a domestic, until she finds out her story, when she sends her off, regretting that she has lost her opportunity. At last, in her wanderings, she reaches the residence of Mrs. Purcell, who lives with her daughter Christina, and is an honest, practical, good woman, determined to do her duty and with courage enough to do it, when she has become thoroughly convinced she is in the right. This woman reminds Miss Phelps of "an open wood-fire, an April day, supper-time, Pre-Raphaelitism, autumn leaves, Cologne-water," which is a species of descriptive gushing unworthy of the character and the story, as there are no reasons whatever why Mrs. Purcell should have reminded the author of these things any more than that she

WASHINGTON.

ate in the House on the Tariff Bill.

y on Tea and Coffee Agreed Upon.

President's Views Regarding the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.

…, April 2.—In reply to a suggestion … General Sherman, that the funeral of Gen… Thomas be at West Point, and that his re… be placed in the Military Cemetery there, … Willard has replied that it is the desire of … Thomas that the funeral and burial shall be … As the President and General Sherman … to attend the annual meeting of the … the Potomac, next Saturday evening, in …delphia, and as a large number of officers de… be present on both occasions, it seems prob… that the funeral will either be on Friday of … week, or the Tuesday following. General … will order a battalion of engineers from … Point as a portion of the funeral escort.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

… President, in private conversation, last … spoke very strongly of his satisfaction at … ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He … he had been somewhat uneasy about the mat… for several weeks, and had more gratification … he could well express in signing the bill that … the amendment secure. He also spoke on … question of education, and said he hoped the … throughout the country would grow into … liberal ideas on the subject, and see that the … and well-being of the republic depend on … advancement of its citizens.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FREMONT'S RAILROAD SCHEME.

…ashington, April 2.—General Fremont, in a … to the Senate Committee on Pacific Rail… in relation to the Memphis, El Paso & Pa… Railroad, says that Minister Washburne was … [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

…overnor Senter, of Tennessee, will reach Wash… [illegible]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

… payments of the Treasury Department dur… March were: for civil and miscellaneous, … War, $4,157,421; Navy, $1,876,020; Inte… Department, $4,… Total, $16,856,172. … announcement does not include the payment … of interest and principal of the public …

COMMITTEE'S RIGHT TO ASK QUESTIONS.

… or three witnesses before Butler's investi… committee have refused to answer certain … about Cuban bonds and the use made of … members of Congress. It is under… that Butler will bring them before the bar of … House, to test the right of a committee to ask … in relation to a man's private affairs.

SAN DOMINGO.

… is stated that the President contemplates send… a commission down to San Domingo, to inquire … make a report upon the condition of the … its finances, and other points, about which … have been raised in the late debate in … Senate on the San Domingo treaty. The treaty … be postponed until this commission returns … makes a report.

THE INCOME TAX.

… President's organ, the Chronicle of this city, … to-day in opposition to the continuance of … income tax, and contends the ground taken by … Boutwell, that the tax is indispensable to … maintain a proper standard of revenue. The … is understood to be the result of an inter… with the President on this subject, last even… This matter is likely to result in a serious … between the President and Boutwell.

THE ROBERT-SCHENCK CASE. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

…espatches received by the last mail from Min… … he indicate that a crisis is rapidly ap… in Spanish affairs. He does not despair, … ever, of yet bringing about an adjustment of … Cuban trouble.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

…ecretary Fish has not yet received an answer to … despatch concerning the Alabama imbroglio. … On the contents of that despatch hangs the … question of reopening correspondence. Hence … anxiety is manifested in official circles to … from Lord Clarendon.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROAD LAND BILL.

… Oregon Railroad land bill, which was before … House when it took a recess yesterday, was, … consent, remitted to the Speaker's table.

A SMALL HOUSE.

…r. WOOD objected to proceeding with business … the absence of a quorum, and moved a call of … House. Negatived—Yeas, 21; nays, 113; more … a quorum voting.

… House then proceeded to business. A large … number of private bills were reported and passed, … some adverse reports were presented and … on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed were the following: Giv… consent of Congress to the city of Cleveland for … constructing and maintaining a crib on Lake Erie, … a tunnel to supply the city with pure water; … continuing to Harriet C. Parker the rights of … husband, W. H. Parker, as discoverer of two … in the Pacific Ocean. A bill to authorize … city of … [illegible]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

[illegible] … For the re… … for the collection of debts due the United … from certain Southern railroad corpora…

BILL RELATIVE TO RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

…he Senate joint resolution providing that the … of January 21, 1870, prohibiting the assignment … retired army officers to duty shall not apply to … officers selected for duty at the Soldiers' Home in … District of Columbia, was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

…he House went into committee on the Tariff bill, … clause fixing the duty on tea at twenty cents … pound, was discussed by Messrs. WOOD, …CK, INGERSOLL, ALLISON, HAY, SCHENCK, …ARSHALL, and CLARKE.

Amendments looking to a reduction, offered by … WOOD, INGERSOLL, and LOUGH…IDGE, were rejected, and the tax remains as … reported in the bill, viz.: twenty cents.

During the discussion, Mr. SCHENCK, in reply … a question, said an internal revenue bill would … reported, reducing the total amount at least … He declined to go into particulars.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, moved to strike … the line taxing coffee 5 cents per pound, pro… that it be put on the free list.

The motion was discussed by Messrs. LOUGH…IDGE, STEVENSON, SCHENCK, KERR, COX, …AWES, and McNEELY, and withdrawn.

MR. STEVENSON moved to make the tax 3 cents … of 4. Rejected. No other amendments … offered, and the tax on coffee remains, as … reported in the bill, at 4 cents per pound.

Some few other classes of the bill were read, … no amendments made. The question of su… was reached, when the committee rose, and … House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

JUST THINK OF IT!

NEW YORK, April 2.—Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, … female broker, announces herself a candidate for … the Presidency. She denounces the present ad…ministration, and pronounces in favor of recog…nizing Cuban independence.

TAMMANY ELECTION.

The Tammany Society meets next Monday … It will issue a call for an election of …

DRAWBACK CALDWELL.

Caldwell, the alleged principal in the drawback … frauds, was to-day held in $250,000 bail to appear … for trial.

COLONEL FISK.

James Fisk, Jr., has been elected Colonel of the … Ninth Regiment, and Colonel Braine has resumed … the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MURDER.

The trial of Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow mur… resulted in the inability of the jury to agree, … standing eight for acquittal and four for convic… on the ground of insanity. Another trial will … had in June.

STAY OF JUDGMENT DENIED.

Judge Ingraham, to-day, denied the application … for a stay of judgment in the case of the notorious … emigrant swindler, McDonald, sentenced to State … prison.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the General Re… Republican Central committee has elected the fol… following officers for the ensuing year: President, … Benjamin F. Manierre; Secretaries, Geo. Cushman … and Abraham Brown, both re-elected. The Gen… Central Committee will meet at Albany, on Thursday … next.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Henry Spring, one of the Herald editorial staff, … is dead.

GOVERNOR PALMER AND THE CUBAN SOCIETY.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay has written a letter in re… reply to Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in which he … makes some severe strictures on the Governor's rea… reasons for declining to act as Vice President of the … Cuban Charitable Aid Society.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

District Attorney Garvin will call the McFarland … case for trial, in the Court of General Sessions, on … Monday. Messrs. John Graham, Charles Spencer, … and Elbridge T. Gerry will appear for the defence. … They keep secret their line of defence. Over 600 … petit jurors have been summoned. The prosecu… tion has called, among others, as witnesses, to … prove the shooting, etc., Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, … Samuel Sinclair, and John F. Cleveland, of the … Tribune. Daniel J. Frohman, Junius H. Browne, … Geo. King, David Watson, Dr. Sayre, Mrs. McFar… land-Richardson, and Police Captain Allaire, have … also been summoned. Revs. Henry Ward Beecher … and Frothingham, have received subpœnas from … the defence.

RAILWAY TICKET AGENTS.

The Railway Ticket Agents' Convention ad… journed yesterday, to meet in Milwaukee next fall. … The Union Pacific Railroad is to issue but three … classes of tickets, first, second, and emigrant, and … 100 pounds of baggage are to be allowed each pas… senger arriving from India, China, or Japan. The … "Traveller's Railway Guide" was made the offi… cial organ of the convention, to the exclusion of … Appleton's, and $25,000 worth of stock was taken.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

It is understood from official sources that the … President submitted to his Cabinet, yesterday, his … proposed message to Congress suggesting a gen… eral amnesty.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A great number of changes of subordinates in … the Custom House have been made during the … present week. The rumor gains strength that … Grinnell will soon resign his position as Collector, … and General Merritt will retire from the Naval … office. Steps are being taken to abolish both the … Naval office and the office of Surveyor, they being … generally regarded as unnecessary.

THE WEST.

Railroad Accident Near Promontory.

CORINNE, U. T., April 2.—Two passenger coaches … and the caboose of an emigrant train from the … West, due here at 10:35 yesterday a. m., were … thrown from the track and down an embankment, … a short distance east of Promontory, at 2 p. m. … to-day. The road master, conductor of the train, … and four male and lady passengers were slightly … injured. The wounded were brought to this city … for medical treatment. Cause of the accident un… known.

MISSOURI.

Discovery of Forged Drafts on a St. Louis Firm—The Woman Suffrage Movement.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Some party East has been … selling forged drafts, purporting to be drawn by … Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., of this city. One draft, … for $8,000, was on the Central National Bank, New York; … … on York County (Pa.) National … Bank of Commerce, of New York, for … [illegible]

is no clue to the forger, but it is supposed it is the same man who recently had presented in New York a quantity of fraudulent bank drafts and checks on Barthelow, Lewis & Co., of this city. It is not unlikely that other forged drafts are in circulation.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The Woman's Suffrage Association held their annual election this afternoon, when the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Frances Minor; Vice President, Mrs. Beverly Allen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Geo. D. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wm. T. Hazard. Vice Presidents were also elected from each Congressional District in the State. Delegates were appointed to attend both the National American Suffrage Associations soon to be held in New York.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Dublin despatch states that an indignation meeting was held last night at the Rotunda. The hall, as well as the street, was crowded with people. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted repudiating the Peace Preservation bill, now under consideration in parliament, as threatening to destroy the remnant of liberty yet remaining to the Irish people. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone and represent to him that the policy of the government in this respect receives the censure of all classes, and earnestly urge him to modify the bill. Resolutions were also adopted urging a repeal of the union existing between England and Ireland, as the interests of both countries are antagonistic to its perpetuation.

LONDON, April 2.—An unusual number of promotions have recently been made in the navy. To effect this, many senior officers have been transferred to the retired list.

The Spectator laments the utter avidity of the debates in Parliament, lately.

The same paper thinks colonial independence would divert the tide of emigration now running so strongly from Great Britain to the United States.

LONDON, April 2.—Rev. Dr. Pusey publishes a communication in the Record arguing against the revision of the recognized version of the Bible.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 2.—The strike among the iron operatives at Le Creusot continues. Yesterday the strikers became riotous, and made every effort to provoke a collision with the troops which had been stationed there to preserve order. The rioters attacked them, and pelted them with stones, and only the forbearance of the officers prevented a conflict.

PARIS, April 2.—The disorders at Le Creusot had not been quelled up to noon to-day.

PARIS, April 2—7 p. m.—The disorders at Le Creusot are increasing. Additional troops have been sent there.

The journals this morning publish telegrams from Le Creusot, affirming that the troubles there are kept alive by contributions of money from other countries.

PARIS, April 2.—La Liberte announces to-day that M. Daru has abandoned his idea of sending a special ambassador to Rome. The Marquis of Banneville, French Minister to that city, who is in Paris, will therefore return to his post. The reason for the change is found in the failure of M. Daru in his recent negotiations at Vienna, Madrid, and Florence for a plan looking to concerted action.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 2.—There is an angry feeling manifested here in regard to the new conscription act. Trouble is apprehended, at the demonstration to-morrow, by opponents of the measure.

Senor Moret, the new Minister for the colonies, declared to the Cortes, to-day, that the question of liberty in the Antilles was a very important one. He said he would examine into the condition of Cuba, and report to the Cortes.

ITALY.

PARIS, April 2.—The Memorial Diplomatique says the Pope defers promotions to the Cardinalate till September.

ROME, April 2.—The Civita Cattolica to-day publishes a long article in view of the approaching discussion on the proposition for Papal infallibility, tending to show that the Pope has no particular need of unanimity in the council, but that a simple majority is sufficient to establish the dogma.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, April 2.—Five million dollars mortgage bonds of the Oregon & California Railroad have been negotiated. The bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad have not yet been introduced on the market.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 2.—General Puello has arrived here.

A small party of soldiers, who were foraging on the line of the Nuevitas Railroad, recently, were attacked and killed by insurgents.

General Arango has issued a manifesto to the Cubans that the recent manifesto of Quesada to the Cubans was a falsehood, and refers to Cubans now in the field to corroborate his statement.

ILLINOIS.

State Entomologist Appointed—Railroad Aid Voted—Early Planting—Fruit Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 2.—William Le Barron, of Geneva, Kane County, was to-day appointed and commissioned by the Governor as State Entomologist in place of D. B. Walsh, deceased.

Rock Island and Moline Townships, in Rock Island County, have each subscribed fifty thousand dollars in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, and their bonds for that amount were registered by the Auditor to-day.

There seems to be considerable opposition in some of the country towns to the proposed subscription of one hundred thousand dollars by Sangamon County in aid of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, but its friends are sanguine of success, and at the election to be held next Tuesday there will be a large vote, and doubtless a large majority for subscription.

The continued rain of the past week has put a stop to farming operations in this section; but, with a few days of pleasant weather, work will go ahead rapidly. Hired help is being engaged at prices ranging from $18 to $25 per month, but the latter price only to hands who engage through the harvest season.

Reports from the peach region of Southern Illinois are very favorable, and the indications point to more than an average crop.

The Victor Scale Company, of Dixon, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

The Green River Drainage Improvement—Contract Relet—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, April 2.—The contract for the Green River improvement has been withdrawn from F. H. Lalor, of Chicago, on account of his failing to give the security required by the board, and has been finally awarded to C. O. Rourke & Co., of Pennsylvania, F. B. Peabody, of Chicago, being their surety. The price at which Lalor offered to do the work was 21 cents per cubic yard. The price at which Rourke & Co. have taken it is 23 cents per cubic yard. The estimated quantity of earth to be removed is 118,800 cubic yards. The improvement embraces all that part of Green River in the County of Bureau, and will lay dry an immense quantity of land now comparatively worthless.

Bishop Whitehouse, who was here on a visitation to the church on Thursday evening, and though the weather was never worse, yet the church was filled with the most prominent of our citizens, to listen to him.

Expected Strike of the Coal Miners at LaSalle.

LASALLE, Ill., April 2.—The coal-miners of this city, and also of the Kenosha and the Oglesby mines, the second three miles and the last five miles distant, have suspended work during the last three days to deliberate upon the question of resisting the proposition of the Superintendents to pay them their wages monthly, instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore, and a strike is generally expected.

WISCONSIN.

Madison City Politics—Opening of Navigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, April 2.—The city election, which comes off next Tuesday, begins to excite considerable interest. Both parties have nominated a full ticket for Aldermen, Supervisors, and Justices in the different wards. The Democrats have renominated Proudfit for Mayor and Baltzell for Police Justice, after an animated contest, much to the dissatisfaction of a large faction. Peter B. Barry was nominated for Treasurer. M. E. Fuller, one of the solid men of the city, comes out as an independent candidate for Treasurer, pledging himself to discharge the duties of Treasurer for $500, and to pay the rest of the fees into the city treasury.

The Republican Convention meets this evening, and it is impossible to predict what its action will be.

A ferry-boat is running from Prairie du Chien to McGregor, having cut a channel through the fast rotting ice.

The weather is beautifully clear to-day.

Milwaukee Municipal Nominations—Ice-Bound Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The Democratic City Convention to-day nominated John Phillips for Mayor; F. W. Hunthausen, for Treasurer; F. Quinn, for Comptroller; Mason G. Smith, for City Attorney.

To-night the citizens assembled irrespective of party, and placed the following ticket before the people: Mayor, E. H. Brodhead; Treasurer, John Rugee; Comptroller, Max Gerlack; City Attorney, E. G. Ryan. The fight will be short, but fierce, on both sides.

The harbor is still blockaded with ice. The Manistee and Bertschy have been carried about four miles south, but are still fast in the ice. The Truesdell and St. Joe are in the bay yet. It is impossible to tell anything of their condition, but it is stated that they have plenty of provisions aboard. The Bertschy has four horses aboard and probably no fodder. Wind still unfavorable for their release.

Republican Nominations for City Officers in Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 2.—The Republican Convention, this afternoon, nominated Senator M. H. Pettit for Mayor. The whole ticket is strong, and will undoubtedly be elected on the 5th.

IOWA.

Davenport City Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, April 2.—The city election took place here to-day, and the Republicans made almost a clean sweep. They elect the Mayor, City Clerk, Assessor, Marshal, Treasurer, Attorney, and Township Assessor. The Democrats elect the Street Commissioner. The heaviest fight was made over the Aldermen. The Republicans elect two certain, and possibly four. The other two are Democrats. There was a good deal of scratching. Full returns not in yet.

It has rained constantly since March 24. Weather pleasant to-day.

INDIANA.

Proposed Visit to the Mineral and Coal Fields.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—The excursion arranged under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture to the mineral and coal region of Clay County will take place next Tuesday. A large number of prominent manufacturers and capitalists of the United States have been invited, and will be present. Prof. Cox, State Geologist, has arranged the following programme: Leave Indianapolis by special train on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, Tuesday, 8 a. m., stopping at the furnaces and coal mines; arriving at Brazil, for dinner, at 3 p. m. From thence the excursionists will go to Terre Haute, and remain over night and Wednesday forenoon, returning to Indianapolis Wednesday evening. The City Councils of Indianapolis and Terre Haute and citizens of Brazil will extend the hospitalities of the respective cities to the excursionists.

OHIO.

Donation to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad—Cincinnati City Politics.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The City Council, by an unanimous vote, has granted a loan of $50,000 to the Trustees of the Southern Railroad, to be used in making preliminary surveys.

This has been a day of great activity in local politics. Great effort is making to influence the colored vote in doubtful wards.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2.—A locomotive on the Boston & Fitchburg Railroad exploded yesterday, at "Know-Nothing" crossing, in Fitchburg. The engineer and fireman were probably fatally injured.

Coal Miners' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—A strike of [illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1870.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 ₩ ct	$20,000,000.00	After 15 yrs. fr'm Jan. 1, '59	$250,000.00	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ₩ ct	7,022,000.00	After 10 yrs. fr'm Jan. 1, '61	87,775.00	Jan. and July.
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ₩ ct	18,415,000.00	After Dec. 31, 1880	276,225.00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bds, Oregon war, '81	6 ₩ ct	945,000.00	20 years from July 1, 1861	14,175.00	Jan. and July.
July 17, and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ₩ ct	189,318,100.00	At pleasure of gov't after 20 yrs fr'm June 30, '61	2,839,771.50	Jan. and July.
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	514,771,600.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm May 1, '62	12,869,290.00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ₩ ct	75,000,000.00	After June 30, 1881	1,125,000.00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ₩ ct	194,567,300.00	Red'ble after 10 and payable 40 yrs fr'm Mch 1, '64	810,697.08	Mch. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	2,882,500.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm Nov. 1, '64	48,042.50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	125,561,300.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm Nov. 1, '64	2,129,022.50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	203,327,250.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm Nov. 1, '65	3,388,787.50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	332,998,950.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm July 1, '65	4,994,984.25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	379,583,750.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm July 1, '67	5,693,306.25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	42,539,350.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm July 1, '68	638,090.25	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			$2,107,943,100.00		$37,919,194.58	
				Interest due and unpaid	5,814,314.97	
					$43,733,509.55	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3 ₩ ct	$45,365,000.00	On demand	$378,859.45	Annually or redemp'n of certificate
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ₩ ct	14,000,000.00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	105,000.00	Jan and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money			$59,365,000.00		$483,859.45	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 ₩ ct	$ 6,000.00	Dec. 31, 1862	$360.00
Jan. 28, 1847	Bonds	6 ₩ ct	12,350.00	Dec. 31, 1867	741.00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 ₩ ct	28,700.00	July 1, 1868	1,721.00
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds (Texas indemnity)	5 ₩ ct	242,000.00	Dec. 31, 1864	12,100.00
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 m'l to 6 ₩ ct	105,984.64	At various dates	3,085.15
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5¼ ₩ ct	2,150.00	March 1, 1860	111.00
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6 ₩ ct	3,250.00	April and May, 1863	195.00
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes (2 years)	7 3-10 ₩ ct	22,100.00	Aug 19 and Oct 1, 1864	1,036.65
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes (1 and 2 yrs)	5 ₩ ct	271,500.00	F'm Jan. 1 to Apl 1, 1866	13,357.50
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6 ₩ ct	11,000.00	At vars. dates in 1866	660.00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound interest notes	6 ₩ ct	2,311,810.00	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	447,883.37
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5 and 6 ₩ ct	131,310.00	Oct. 15, 1866	7,313.91
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes (3 years)	7 3-10 ₩ ct	461,800.00	Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	24,878.49
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity			$3,614,836.64		$512,905.68

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.
July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862	Demand notes	$ 109,021.00
Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863	U. S. legal-tender, new issue, series 1869	$20,862,584.00 335,136,016.00 · 356,000,000.00
July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864	Fractional currency—1st series; 2d series; 3d series; 4th series	4,554,473.00 3,373,981.93 13,172,393.27 18,551,831.42 · 39,652,679.61
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	38,848,560.00
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		$434,610,260.61

Recapitulation.

		Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz.: Bonds at 5 per cent; Bonds at 6 per cent	$221,589,300.00 1,886,353,800.00	$2,107,943,100.00	$43,733,504.55
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.: Certificates, 3 per cent interest; Navy pension fund, 3 per cent interest	$45,365,000.00 14,000,000.00	59,365,000.00	483,859.45
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		3,614,836.64	512,905.68
Debt bearing no interest, viz.: Demand and legal-tender notes; Fractional currency; Certificates of gold deposited	$356,109,021.00 39,652,679.61 38,848,560.00	434,610,260.61	
		2,605,533,197.25	44,730,273.68

Total debt—Principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid: $2,650,263,470.93

Amount in Treasury—Coin: $105,413,745.98; Currency: 7,472,720.65; Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon: 30,047,642.00; Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon: 75,181,665.86 — $218,115,782.59

Debt, less amount in the Treasury: $2,432,147,688.34

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo: 2,444,328,477.17

Decrease of debt during the past month: $12,180,788.83

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870: [illegible]

Six per cent Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Union Pacific Co.	$27,075,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	$ 406,125	$3,894,087	$1,307,581	$1,646,50[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Kansas Pacific	6,303,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	94,545	1,023,963	675,334	348,[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	1,628,320	Jan. 1 and July 1	24,424	145,318	[illegible]	144,951
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Pacific	25,881,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	388,210	2,491,286	159,913	2,331,373
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Cent. Branch U. P., assignees of Atchison & Pike's Peak	1,600,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	24,000	253,808	7,401	246,406
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Western Pacific	1,970,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	29,[illegible]	73,[illegible]		73,[illegible]
Total issued		64,457,320		$ 966,857	$6,881,664	$2,[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of March 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW BOOKS.

HEDGED IN. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of the "Gates Ajar." Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. Chicago: Western News Company, 1870.

Miss Phelps is coming before the reading public, of late, quite as frequently, if not in the same manner, as Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Hentz, those skeletons in the literary closet of the Messrs Peterson. Within a brief time, we have had "Gates Ajar," with its fanciful and diluted Swedenborgian picture of a realistic heaven. This achieved a success, for it drew a celestial scene, which many liked to read even if they could not subscribe to its terrestial character. And, because this was successful, she gave us "Men, Women, and Ghosts," which was not so successful. Before it had fairly got into the market, her prolific pen had achieved "The Trotty Book," which, it is safe to assume, at least, is not a *monumentum perennius ære*. And now before the children have had time to finish trotting through their book, the adults are treated to this latest volume, "Hedged In." It is a question whether Miss Phelps does herself justice in thus rapidly begetting such a literary offspring. Perhaps she could learn a lesson from the lion, who, being taunted with the paucity of his litter, replied, "One, but a lion." Miss Phelps, having been so fortunate as to secure the imprint of a firm which of itself secures financial success to a certain average degree, would now do well to sit quietly down, and make her book-making a matter of thoughtful leisure and careful research. Temporary Mammon is no longer of any consequence to her. The *cacoethes scribendi* must, by this time have worn away nearly to dulness. She should now look to her permanent fame. The public can always wait. So can she.

It is a merit of Miss Phelps' new book that it is a work with a motive. It is creditable to Miss Phelps' courage that she runs full tilt against the prejudices of society, in working up that motive to a result, although the method may be an impossible one in the present constitution of society. The question of the social evil and its cure, for that is the motive of "Hedged In," is not only a delicate but a difficult one. It has engaged the thoughtful attention of wiser heads than Miss Phelps'. Individual action, organized social power and governmental policy have all dealt with it from a time antedating modern civilization, and yet the evil to-day is as defiant as ever, and no nearer cure than it was in the days of Hebraic social depravity. But Miss Phelps is entitled at least to the benefit of her theory, and that theory can best be explained in a brief analysis of the story of the unfortunate Perdita, who was hedged in, and who, like Auerbach's "Irma," only found full peace and release in death.

The story opens in a foul street, full of slums and rotten, filthy tenement houses, in one of which the heroine, Eunice Trent, known as Nixy Trent, a young girl, lies upon the dirty straw, with the evidence of her shame beside her. She is poor, of course, low-born, ignorant, besotted even, but with a spark of humanity about her, because, as she says, "she meant to be good." That spark of humanity is kept alive by a little French guitar-maker across the street, whom she hears singing, now and then,

> "Depths of mercy! can there be
> Mercy still in store for me?"

It is safe to say that a little French guitar-maker would be more likely to sing, "Jean Baptiste, pour quoi,"—in fact, would be more likely to exhaust the whole *repertoire* of ballad music before he ventured upon such an orthodox hymn as this; but, nevertheless, there is an indefinable something in the hymn which prevents her from lapsing into utter black despair. Partly to escape from her own miserable feelings, and partly to avoid being sent to an asylum, against which she has a prejudice, she arises in the night from her sick-bed—a physical improbability, by the way—and, with her babe, flees out into the world, she knows not, and cares not, where. She goes to the concert-room where she was formerly employed, but there is no occupation for her now, and "in a few moments, for she was afraid to stay where she was, she weakly threaded her way out from among the oil barrels and cod-fish, from among the wharves and shipping, through streets the like of Thicket street, and tenements the counterpart of No. 19, with her face set toward the open country and her heart in the ways of those to whom it is promised that "they shall see God,"—which at this early stage of the story is a rather forced and abrupt theological conclusion. By a natural instinct she seeks the shabby streets. She meets with little success, however, for she is repulsed at every door, and she finally arrives at the mansion of Mrs. Zerviah Myrtle, a nervous and always depressed woman, a milk-and-waterish Christian woman, whose prayer-book was always new, who thought it a pity to misimprove the Sabbaths when they were fair, and who was always seeking opportunities of active usefulness and never finding them. Eunice Trent had disposed of her child by placing it upon the steps of a residence, and Mrs. Zerviah Myrtle, thankful of finding an opportunity to be useful, takes Eunice into her service as a domestic, until she finds out her story, when she sends her off, regretting that she has lost her opportunity. At last, in her wanderings, she reaches the residence of Mrs. Purcell, who lives with her daughter Christina, and is an honest, practical, good woman, determined to do her duty and with courage enough to do it, when she has become thoroughly convinced she is in the right. This woman reminds Miss Phelps of "an open wood-fire, an April day, supper-time, Pre-Raphaeliteism, autumn leaves, Cologne-water," which is a species of descriptive gushing unworthy of the character and the story, as there are no reasons whatever why Mrs. Purcell should have reminded the author of those things any more than that she should have reminded her of a base-burner, a July afternoon, lunch-time, chiar'oscuro, birch bark, and "Love Among the Roses." Eunice Trent remains with good Mrs. Purcell, and the remainder of the book is devoted to Eunice's growth in mind, body, and soul, and to good Mrs. Purcell's struggles against popular prejudice in favor of what she knows to be right. Eunice becomes a schoolmistress, and has great influence over the children. Her child is restored to her, and she learns to love it. It dies, and the event makes a deep impression upon her. At last, as the years pass away, she arouses to a feeling she has never before had—that of shame. This is generally overcome by the love of Mrs. Purcell and her daughter. After this feeling of shame, she always dresses in black; but when Christina is married, at her request, she dons a pure white robe, and attends the wedding. She returns to the house with Mrs. Purcell, and during the night there is a terrific thunder-storm. In the morning, Mrs. Purcell finds her in her room, still in her white robe, but dead, and clinging to a cross. Her taking off is highly dramatic, but is evidently intended to typify that she at last found rest and happiness.

The interest of the book to us centres much more in Mrs. Purcell than in the heroine, who is so imperfectly and unevenly drawn that Miss Phelps must have pictured her from books rather than from life. Her changes in condition, both physical and spiritual, are abrupt and unnatural. Her language is not such as a woman of that class would use. The portrait bears no signs of an original. Mrs. Purcell, however, is very strongly drawn, and the conflict in her own mind and the struggle against societatical prejudice show considerable metaphysical analysis upon the part of the author. Some extracts from her letters to a friend will show these traits:

> "As I believe I have given you to understand before, I have chosen yourself only as the sharer with me of Nixy's confidence. In this town, and this house, no one but myself shall know, if I can prevent it, the history of the girl. In this house, and in this town, the girl shall command, if I can control it, the trust and the respect that are due to a spotless woman. I shall *assume* for her a clear place in the world through which I have undertaken to lead her. Whether I can gain it or not remains to be proved. When I look backward, my heart faileth; when I look forward, fear taketh hold upon me."
>
> "* * I think I shall not entirely forget the words which this poor child so trustfully dropped of me, before she had even tested what manner of woman I was. It would go hard with me to find that I had marred beyond restoration her simple fancy of the Lord's folks. It would be rather nature than grace, that she could *come at* Him through me, and what He has empowered me to do for her. I would not so much deceive her as undeceive myself; not manage her but be guided by her; *become* what she deems me, rather than tell her what I am, not, which is why I have found myself of late to be so uninteresting a study, as I hinted, which is why I am in doubt whether it is I who bear with Nixy, or she who bears with me. But what would happen to us all if the Nixys of the world 'comprehended' 'God's folks,' as God's folks—whether justifiably or not, who can say?—fancy that they comprehend Nixy?"
>
> "* * By my advice she remains at her post as grammar teacher. Whatever social degradation is in waiting for her she shall not assume that she can be degraded. Christianity does not patch up a sinner; it restores him. In Christian theory, Eunice's history is as if it had not been. Christian practice may bind her budding youth down, hands and feet, with it; but Christian practice shall do it in teeth of the gospel stories, and under the very astonished eyes of Christ."

Miss Phelps devotes 295 pages to the development of her theory, which may be summed up in the statement that it is the duty of the Christian world to care for and restore these outcasts to purity and peace. And when it is summed up, *cui bono?* The theory is a fair one in a book. It looks well on paper, where outcasts of the temperament of Eunice Trent, who always meant to be good, and Mrs. Purcells, who always are good, and true, and honest, and courageous, and have no fear of Mrs. Grundy, principally live. But if the Eunice Trent of the real world, the outcast of the real Thicket street, has got to wait for her reform until she finds the real Mrs. Purcell, she may wait until the millennium. As long, not only, as general society, but as Christian society, is organized as it is, Miss Phelps' theory will be far from realization, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether Miss Phelps' imaginings will do much to change the complexion of that society. There is some pretty writing in the book; some dramatic tableaux; some unreal characters; some fanciful dreaming, as in "Gates Ajar;" but little grappling with the vice itself; little direct appeal which shall make society see its proper relation to the outcasts, because Eunice Trent is a poetical vagrant and Margaret Purcell one in a thousand.

THE SUN. By Amedee Guillemin. From the French, by A. L. Phipson, Ph. D., with Fifty-eight Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner. Chicago: Western News Company. 1870.

In this little volume of 300 pages, small octavo, we have a condensed summary of all the discoveries made, and prominent speculations indulged in, relative to the centre of the solar system, brought down to the close of 1868. The design is comprehensive, but well carried out, the facts being well presented, in popular form, and without being encumbered with too many learned words and intricate descriptions. The sun is treated of in eight chapters,—as the source of light, heat and chemical action; his influence on living beings; his position in the planetary and solar universe, and his relations thereto; his physical and chemical construction; the maintenance of solar radiation; and the question whether the sun is inhabited or not.

The author has done a genuine service to the cause of popular science, and appears to have been careful not to obtrude his own views on his readers. This is well; but it has this disadvantage, that he gives equal prominence to some well-exploded theories with those which have hitherto stood the test, and gives his readers no means of deciding as to their relative values. Indeed, in one or two places he seems to favor the worn-out doctrine; as for instance, where he speaks of the Pleiades as containing the probable centre of the sun's motion in space. This guess of Moedler's is not now accepted by astronomers, though the author accords to the theory the place of last mention, and the translator adds in a foot-note that it is generally received by astronomers.

The book is profusely illustrated, and will well repay a perusal by all who take an interest in the solution of the grand physical problems now attracting the attention of philosophers.

MARY'S GRAMMAR, interspersed with Stories, and intended for the use of Children. By Mrs. Marcet, author of "Conversations on Chemistry," etc., etc. New edition, revised and enlarged. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1870.

The object of the author of this novel work has been to present grammar in an attractive form to children, by incorporating its rules in story form. This plan has been tried before with geography and history, with some degree of success—perhaps with more than can ever be reached with grammar. The grammatical forms and necessities do not blend so readily with the story as the facts of geography and history. The result of the work, probably, will be that the child will remember the story and forget the grammar, as the connection between the two is so slight that any child can easily separate them. The book, however, is very ingenious in the light of a literary curiosity.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY—Ray's Series. For Colleges, Schools, and Private Students. By Selim H. Peabody, M. A. Cincinnati: Wilson, Hinkle & Co. New York: Clark & Maynard. 1870.

This is the latest text book on astronomy, and brings up the science to the latest date, giving all the facts which the wide experience of the author has led him to believe to be of value in school instruction. It is copiously illustrated, and the diagrams are well adapted to blackboard use. It contains a great amount of information, well digested and clearly expressed.

Miscellaneous.

The issue of EVERY SATURDAY for April 9 contains the first chapter of Dickens' long-promised story, "Edwin Drood." A scene in a hovel, with a Chinaman, a Lascar, and a haggard old woman, on a tumble-down bed, and a watcher, who subsequently figures as Mr. Jasper, a Cathedral singer, preludes the story proper. The old woman is evidently an opium-vender, and has supplied Jasper and the others with the drug to smoke. The scene is very brief, but very powerfully drawn, and leads directly to the story. The hero, Edwin Drood, is introduced at once as a bright young fellow, who has been promised already in marriage to Pussy, ward of Jasper. Beyond this there is no clue to the story. The opening, however, is very auspicious, and the scene at the dinner-table between young Drood and his uncle Jasper, as they crack their nuts, is very natural. As *apropos* to the publication of the story, EVERY SATURDAY gives us an admirable full-page medallion portrait of Dickens, views of his house at Gadshill Place, and a double-page cartoon, drawn by Sol. Eytinge, representing Samuel Weller introducing to Mr. Pickwick the leading characters in Mr. Dickens' novels. The old gentleman sits in his chair by the roadside, wrapt in astonishment, while Sam, behind him, points out the characters in the great procession passing by. It is easy to recognize them individually. Bill Sykes and his dog, Nancy, Fagin, the Beadle, and Oliver Twist are in the immediate foreground, while behind them come Nickleby, Squeers, the Infant Phenomenon, Paul and Florence Dombey, Captain Cuttle, David Copperfield, Micawber, and the rest. In the extreme distance a courier, blowing his horn, is wildly galloping along with a banner announcing the approach of Edwin Drood. The picture is the best which Eytinge has ever drawn. The remaining pictures in this number are "Homeless and Hungry," by S. L. Fildes; "Moonlight," from a painting by Stanfield; and "The Liverpool Exchange."

The OVERLAND MONTHLY, for April, is late in putting in an appearance, but compensates for its tardiness by the excellence of its contents. These commence with an historical paper presenting some interesting facts concerning "Old Seattle and his Tribe," a branch of the great tribe of Snohomish Indians, living about Puget's Sound, but now nearly extinct. "A Pioneer of 1920" is an ingenious piece of satire directed against the self-glorifying tendencies of the San Franciscans. "Compasses" is the title of a sketch of California country life which we copy elsewhere. "The Battle of the Mine," otherwise known as Cemetery Hill, is described very graphically by one who was a line officer in the Thirtieth United States Colored Infantry, and participated in the action. "Barbarian Days" is an admirably-written episode of life on one of the Pacific islands. "The Presidio of San Francisco" recalls some very interesting reminiscences of California. "Russian Gold and Silver Mining" is full of interesting information concerning the mines in the Altai Mountains. "Dairies and Dairying in California" gives a very flattering view of this branch of farming in that State, and shows that the business is very remunerative. The remaining papers are, "A Wild Walk;" "Historical Fruits and Flowers;" and "Pacific Ocean Lines and Privileges." There are but two poems in this number, "Figs and Thistles," and "Dead," but both are of unusual excellence.

We have received, through the Western News Company, from Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, New York, the second part of the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, containing the transactions of the American Association. The leading papers in this part are: "Immigration," by Friedrich Knapp; "The American Census," by James A. Garfield; "The Mode of Procedure in Cases of Contested Elections," by Henry L. Dawes; "The Public Charities of the State of New York," by Theodore Dwight; "The Public Libraries of the United States," by Ainsworth R. Spofford; "The Science of Transportation," by Joseph D. Potts; "Vaccination," a report presented by Francis Bacon, William A. Hammond, and David T. Lincoln; "The Election of Presidents," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; "Life Insurance," by Sheppard Homans; "The Administration of Criminal Justice," by George C. Barrett; "Health Laws and their Administration," by Elisha Harris; and "An International Code," by D. D. Field.

We are indebted to Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co. for a copy of William J. Flagg's HAND BOOK OF THE SULPHUR CURE as applicable to the vine disease in America and diseases of apple and other fruit trees. This valuable little work to all those engaged in cultivating the vine, is devoted to a treatise upon Oidium, that scourge of the vine; also upon the mildew and black rot, and the efficacy and manner of application of the sulphur remedy to those diseases. Sulphur has been the sovereign specific for some time among the European vine-dressers, and the arguments adduced in its favor by Mr. Flagg are quite as applicable here as in Europe. It is a work of great practical value in many other respects, and should be in the hands of every fruit-grower.

We are indebted to the office of the *Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, New York, for a copy of THE MERCHANTS AND BANKER'S ALMANAC for 1870. The contents of this valuable publication embrace calendar pages for the year 1870; the premium on gold at New York for each day from January, 1864, to December, 1869, inclusive; list of all the National Banks; list of home and foreign bankers; circulation, deposits and loans of banks at home and abroad; monthly prices of various articles for a series of years; alphabetical list of cashiers; list of insurance companies and railroad officials; list of savings banks; the fluctuations of stocks; and a great variety of other matter important to bankers and business men generally.

THE LAND-OWNER, for April, contains, in addition to its well-digested summary of real estate intelligence, a full page illustration of the proposed Pacific Hotel; a double page plat of property on Humboldt Park and Boulevard, Chicago; a small view of the new *Prairie Farmer* Building; a full page illustration of a row of six brick residences, corner of Adams and Paulina streets, Chicago, the property of Edward C. Waller, Esq.; a lithograph portrait of John B. Calhoun, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; a full page illustration of the new Shepard Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, Chicago; and a four page cartoon of Leavenworth, Kansas, and its railroad connections.

We are indebted to Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., also to W. B. Keen & Cooke, for the Monthly Part, No. 12, of APPLETONS' JOURNAL. The steel plate accompanying this number is "Native Californians Lassooing a Bear," a spirited sketch by Darley. The publishers announce the commencement in the next number of the *Journal*, of a new novel, "The Lady of the Ice," by James De Mille, so well and favorably known by his "Dodge Club Abroad" and "Cord and Creese." Dickens' new novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," is also announced for publication in the *Journal*, but no time is specified for its appearance.

We have received direct from the author, Mr. John Antrobus, a copy of a poem called AN IDYL OF THE SOUTH, bearing the imprint of "William T. Dowdall, Peoria, 1870." Mr. Antrobus was formerly known in Chicago as a portrait painter, when Wagner sent to Offenbach a copy of his pamphlet on "Judaism in Music," Offenbach wrote to the musician of the future that he had better abandon music and go to writing. In like manner we would advise Mr. Antrobus to drop painting and go to poetizing, for his poetry, without placing any estimate upon it, is, at least, better than his pictures.

The Western News Company send us the AMERICAN NATURALIST for February, containing the following list of contents: "Skates' Eggs and Young," by F. W. Putnam; "Notes on some of the Rarer Birds of Massachusetts," by J. A. Allen; "Our Common Fresh Water Shells," by Edward S. Morse; "What is Bathybius?" by Professor W. C. Williamson, F. R. S.; "Reviews;" and "Natural History Miscellany." This number of this excellent magazine closes the third volume.

We have received from Leypoldt & Holt, through the Western News Company, their AMERICAN CATALOGUE OF BOOKS FOR 1869, which contains complete monthly lists of all the books published in the United States during the year 1869, with statement of size, price, and place of publication, and publisher's name, to which are prefixed an alphabetical and a classified index. A pretty close estimate of the works named in the catalogue shows that about 2,000 volumes were printed in this country last year.

New Music.

We are indebted to Messrs. Root & Cady for a copy of PALMER'S NORMAL COLLECTION, by Prof. H. R. Palmer, of Chicago. The work before us is a new Anthem Book of 272 pages, for the use of choirs, conventions, and normal institutions. The collection of anthems seems to have been made with great care, and from a very rich field. In addition to the old standard pieces, the variety of new music suited to installations, dedications, and funerals, is very large. In fact, it is just such a work as might have been expected from a man of such large musical experience and generous culture as Prof. Palmer. The work is issued in very handsome style.

We are indebted to Edward Buehler, No. 111 Monroe street, for the "Humboldt March," for the piano, composed in honor of the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's birthday, by A. Kuchenmeister; also, for the "Feen Kusse Waltzes," by H. Lange, op. 60. Both these pieces bear Berlin imprints, and are only samples from a large invoice of original German music publications among Mr. Buehler's importations. Mr. B. also has upon his shelves the excellent and popular Litolf editions of classical music, which cannot be excelled for cheapness of price and correctness of print.

Books Received.

PRINCIPLES OF A SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY, in accordance with which it is sought to reconcile the more difficult Questions of Metaphysics and Religion with themselves, and with the Sciences and Common Sense. By AUSTIN BIERBOWER, A. M. New York: Carleton & Lanahan. Chicago: Western News Company. 1870.

LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE, and other Stories of the Heart. By CAROLINE LEE HENTZ. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Chicago: Western News Company. 1870.

SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY. A Novel. By MRS. A. C. STEELE, author of "Gardenhurst." New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Western News Company. 1870.

THE RULE OF THE MONK; or, Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By General GARIBALDI. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Western News Company. 1870.

NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION which has been thoroughly tested under the patronage of many distinguished persons, adapted to parlors, dining and sleeping rooms, kitchens, basements, cellars, ships, water-closets, stables, preserving-rooms, churches, legislative halls, school and court rooms, prisons, hospitals, stores, show-windows, hotels, banking houses, restaurants, coal-mines, powder-magazines, railroad tunnels, factories, pork packing houses, ships, steamboats, etc. A book for the household. Third edition, enlarged, with new illustrations. By HENRY A. GOUGE. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1870.

TENNESSEE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NASHVILLE, March 29, 1870.

Our election of county officers throughout the State was had here on the 26th inst. The most distinctive and unusual feature about it was that it went off quietly. It is rarely ever the case that a Tennessee election does not result in bloodshed in some quarter. Electioneering is generally carried on in the most heated, and stubborn, and relentless manner, and every inch of ground strongly contested; whiskey is generally gulped down with an agreeable relish, by the hungry sovereigns, at the candidates' expense, and passions and prejudices aroused with a view of carrying an election at any hazard for a particular man or a particular squad of aspirants. They went on the ground that everything was fair in war, and they didn't scruple to carry out that opinion. While this election was not free from the fumes of "bust head" it was singularly free from excitement, though an intense interest was manifested regarding its results. Every man ran on his own responsibility, and party predilections had very little to do in the matter; certificates of registration had been fully distributed, and every man without regard to race, color, or previous condition, or participation in the rebellion was permitted to exercise the right of franchise. Consequently hundreds of vultures spread their wings and prepared to flop down upon and devour the few crumbs which it was possible for them to obtain. Negroes, Republicans, Conservatives, Democrats and rebels ran for the same offices, of which there were seven principal ones to fill. For the office of Jailer, which pays from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum, there were more than thirty aspirants. Twenty of these candidates, all white, gathered at the Court House here on the day preceding the election, with a view of effecting a compromise in order to defeat a negro named John Shelton, whose strength they greatly feared. The candidates were so jealous of each other that for a while no one dared to speak, fearing to give their competitors any advantage over them, until a weazen-faced, dried-up old man arose, and, with several violent slaps upon a wooden table, astounded his brethren with the wonderful information that he had been a candidate ever since he had announced himself, and was going to stick on the track until Gabriel "blowed" his horn. An uneasy aspirant here announced that while they were discussing a compromise, the absent candidates were out electioneering against them, and especially the negro, of whom they seemed to have a mortal dread. This suggestion precipitately broke up the meeting, and the crowd rushed pell-mell out the door, saluted by outsiders with the cry of "Keno!"

The only exciting incident which occurred in this city was that of a drunken crippled negro, known here by his colored brethren as a "nat'ral born orator," shooting at a colored Justice in a saloon door without effect. He was driven off in an express wagon, swearing that he was an "American citizen." The report of his pistol brought together a crowd of over 300 people, who doubtless expected to look upon the corpse of the unfortunate Justice lying lengthwise upon the ground.

The election itself was a most disgusting spectacle. It was barter and trade. Every candidate promised and gave his support and that of his friends to whomsoever would, in return, place his name on their ticket. The multitudinous number of aspirants for the office of Jailer, bent upon defeating every one but themselves, and especially the negro, suffered egregiously from this scheme. There were all sorts of "swapping horses," and every variety of dodge resorted to. So many were the candidates that twenty-four hours were consumed in counting out the ballots in some wards where not more than six hundred votes had been cast. The interest manifested in the final result was very great, because every candidate expected to win, through the unprecedented division of the vote. So great was the pressure and audacity of the crowd to obtain the latest intelligence concerning the election, that they smashed in the whole glass front of the *Republican Banner* office in an attempt to get inside. Crowds assembled about that office, all day Sunday, in anticipation of the reception of further returns. Bets were extravagantly made, and much money was lost and won. On yesterday morning, however, the "sports" were out in flying colors, and with other citizens crowded the office of the Commissioner of Registration to such an extent, in their eagerness to obtain the latest news, that the interposition of the police was rendered necessary. His office had to be finally closed.

John Shelton, colored, was elected Jailer by over 200 majority, the colored vote having been massed upon him. He is a Republican.

C. M. Donaldson (the present incumbent, and a Republican,) was re-elected by a good majority. He is a Northern man, was a Federal soldier, and is said to have made one of the most efficient Sheriffs this county has had within the past twelve years. It was on account of his efficiency that he was elected by citizens of all classes. Among his competitors were several prominent ex-rebel soldiers. Messrs. Austin and Davis, two other Republican aspirants for the same office, split the Radical vote in two, and served to materially weaken Donaldson's majority.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The question of Congressional interference with Tennessee affairs is still the all-absorbing topic here. Governor Senter received a telegraphic despatch a day or two since from General Butler, summoning him before the Reconstruction Committee, that his views on that subject might be ascertained. I have trustworthy information that he will not urge the military reconstruction of Tennessee, but will only ask that he may be allowed to have control of any troops that may be sent there for the protection of the people against midnight marauders. Although the people here still fear reconstruction, they are growing more confident of its final failure. They are exerting themselves in raking up testimony to rebut the damaging proof filed by Maynard, Stokes and others, and forwarding it to Washington. The opening of this question has materially affected the trade of the State, and will continue to do so until it shall have been settled.

On congratulating John Shelton, yesterday, on his election to the office of Jailer, he informed me that as Secretary of the late Colored State Convention, which recently memorialized Congress on the alleged outrages in Tennessee, through a committee of colored men sent to Washington he never read the said memorial until it had been published in the papers. He states that he intends writing a refutation of the report which has gone abroad that he had anything to do with that petition.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION,

recently adopted by the State Constitutional Convention, has been ratified by the people by an estimated majority of 50,000. This county voted about 8,000 for and 1,000 against it. L.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 2.

The aspects of finances and trade continue very unsatisfactory. At the present low prices of grain, the producers feel poor, and are buying but few goods; and, in view of the possibility of some disturbance of the currency, merchants are afraid to lay in new stocks. The result is, trade languishes, nobody is making money, and taxes to be paid on past profits seem like "paying for dead horses." The chief cause of this unsatisfactory condition of things is the lack of a settled financial policy on the part of the government. As long as the agitation of the banking and currency questions is kept up in Congress trade will not revive, because no one can make any of the ordinary calculations as to what will be the general conditions of currency and banking facilities a month hence. Congress ought to settle the bank question and the funding question this month. It is believed that there is a disposition on the part of all contending interests in this connection to make some concessions, and there is some hope that the Funding bill will be so modified, by striking out its most objectionable features, that a measure may be eliminated out of it that will at least give the country a settled financial policy. We cannot expect anything but defective financial legislation from Congress, while members know so little about finances, and while their action is governed, to so great an extent, by a desire to cater to popular notions on finances that are as defective as their own. But even a defective policy, if it was settled that it would continue to be the policy for at least two or three years, would be better than this incessant agitation, which is the very fever-and-ague of trade, and shakes all the enterprise out of people. The country has all the resources, and the time is ripe, for the beginning of the most prosperous era that it has ever known, and this beginning is only deferred by the want of a financial policy on the part of the government.

The money market continues rather quiet. There is a fair demand for money, but it continues to be chiefly from the grain dealers. Other departments of trade are light borrowers.

In the open market money continues in good supply, and is to be had on first-class paper at 10 per cent.

Exchange continues scarce, as the shipments of produce are very light; and, as there is not enough made in that way to supply the demand, some of the banks have been shipping currency to New York for several days past. In sales made between banks the rates range from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

Gold has been pretty steady during the week, at an average of 111⅛, and closed this afternoon at 111⅛, against 111⅛ on last Saturday.

The manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending April 2:

Date.		Clearings.	Balances.
March	28	$1,770,601.97	$189,214.02
	29	1,897,877.46	194,785.04
	30	1,529,160.79	257,624.92
	31	1,873,188.76	205,794.90
April	1	2,217,949.14	223,324.26
	2	2,306,732.14	270,498.38
Total		$11,630,821.97	$1,494,294.97
Last week		$11,106,377.11	$1,212,446.60
Corresponding week last year		$12,805,458.47	$1,597,008.13

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

$1,000 Cook County 7s…… 97¾

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	113⅝	……
United States 5-20s, 1862	109⅜	……
United States 5-20s, 1864	108⅜	……
United States 5-20s, 1865	108⅝	……
United States 5-20s, '65 (new)	107⅝	……
United States 5-20s, 1867	108⅜	108¾
United States 5-20s, 1868	108⅝	……

INSURANCE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Firemen's Insurance Co.	100	150
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	35	25
Merchants' Ins. Co.	100	140
Republic Ins. Co.	20	19¾
Commercial Insurance Co.	50	53¾
Equitable Insurance Co.	……	……
Garden City	60	55
Lamar Ins. Co.	20	19¾

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (Water)	96¾	……
Chicago City 7s (Sewerage)	96¾	……
Chicago City (Municipal)	96¾	……
Cook County 7s, W. F. B.	97¾	97¾
Chicago Dock Company	45	……
Chicago [illegible] Co.	46	……
Chicago City R. R., S. D.	90	90
Chicago City R. R., W. D.	105	110
Chicago City R. R., N. D.	……	100

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

Time	Price	Time	Price
10:30 a. m.	111⅛	11:45 a. m.	111⅛
10:45 a. m.	111⅛	12:00 m.	111⅛
11:00 a. m.	111⅛	1:00 p. m.	111⅛
11:15 a. m.	111⅛	2:40 p. m.	111⅛
11:30 a. m.	111⅛	3:30 p. m.	111⅛

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Money market active at 5@7 per cent on call.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a loss of $5,000,000 in legal reserve. Specie shows a heavy loss, owing to heavy payments from the customs into the Treasury. The loss in legal tenders is attributed to artificial means:

Loans	$271,756,971	Increase	$949,159
Specie	29,267,166	Decrease	2,384,069
Circulation	32,476,364	Increase	6,179
Deposits	206,419,420	Decrease	3,494,932
Legal-tenders	50,011,793	Decrease	2,673,270

The cotton movement for the week shows a large falling off. Receipts for the week, 46,581 bales, and to date, 2,496,346. Exports for the week, 72,595, and to date, 1,541,409.

The present flow of specie from Europe is said to be accounted for by the fact that a Southern railroad, some time since, negotiated its bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 in Europe. The exchange was drawn when the market was at the lowest point, and the bankers drawing it ordered gold from Europe.

The general trade of the city during the week has been dull. Imports, including specie, $7,289,712, and exports, $766,510. The Sub-Treasury received $3,916,279 in gold, for customs, and disbursed $204,942 on account of coin interest.

The Manhattan Bank yesterday began the payment of the quarterly interest in gold, on the State Canal loans, which amounts to about $260,000.

A scheme for running the price of money up to coin interest is said to have been defeated by a prominent stock house, which lent about $2,000,000 at 6 per cent.

The Stock Exchange came to no decision to-day on the subject of a new building. The estimated cost is $1,500,000, of which the property-owners propose to contribute $800,000.

Sterling dull at 108¼@108¾.

Gold dull; opened at 111⅛, touched 111⅜, closed at 111⅛. Carrying rates, 4@5 per cent. Clearances, $42,000,000. Export for the week, $266,952.

Governments dull but steady.

Coups., '81	113⅝@114	Coups., '67	108⅝@109
Coups., '62	110 @110⅛	Coups., '68	109 @109⅛
Coups., '64	109⅛@109¼	10-40s	106⅝@106¾
Coups., '65	109⅛@109¼	Currency 6s	112 @112⅛
Coups., new	107⅝@108		

Central Pacific bonds, 92@92¼.

State securities dull:

Missouris	92¼	Virginias, new	69
Tennessees, old	58	N. C., old	46¾
Tennessees, new	51	N. C., new	26

Stocks dull and weak. Lake Shore declined to 86¾, owing to the unexpected return of heavy amounts of borrowed stock. Northwestern, common, and Rock Island were the strongest among Western shares—Northwestern selling as high as 73¾, but closed at 72¾. Rock Island closed at 117⅜ ex-dividend. Miscellaneous and express shares dull, and without new features.

Canton	64⅝	Mich. Central	119⅜
Cumberland	39	Lake Shore	87
W. U. T.	31⅛	Ill. Central	140
Quicksilver	8	Pittsburgh	99
Mariposa	8	N. W.	73¼
Mariposa, pfd	13⅜	N. W. pfd	85⅝
Hartford & Erie	2	Rock Island	117⅜
Adams Express	61	N. J. C.	103⅜
Wells Fargo	19⅞	St. Paul	60
American	39	St. Paul pfd	73½
United States	45⅝	Wabash	46
Pacific Mail	37⅝	Wabash pfd	70
N. Y. C.	91⅞	Ft. Wayne	93⅝
N. Y. C. scrip	89⅝	Terre Haute	30
Erie	24⅜	Terre Haute pfd	44½
Erie, pfd	47	Chic. & Alton	119¼
Harlem	142	Ohio & Miss	29⅜
Reading	97¾	C., C. & C.	74

Mining Shares—Boston prices:

Copper Falls	6	Hecla	80
Franklin	6	Quincy	17

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $2,090,115; general merchandise, $5,882,712.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $78,761,830; currency, $8,677,358; general balance, $89,674,396.

Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $1,064,000.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 2.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,706	8,824	4,928	7,089
Wheat, bu	7,700	5,600	49,748	6,037
Corn, bu	11,429	13,132	15,994	21,900
Oats, bu	7,376	5,340	4,223	5,718
Rye, bu	1,100		370	1,741
Barley, bu	2,970	2,400	760	
Grass seed, lbs	5,110	23,150	48,400	81,482
Broom corn, lbs			9,640	
Cut meats, lbs	98,040	19,630	330,100	318,160
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls		362		1,221
Lard, lbs	41,836		57,900	199,407
Tallow, lbs	290	560		
Butter, lbs	6,490	9,421	2,030	6,170
Dressed hogs, No.	47	29		
Live hogs, No.	2,182	3,001		4,431
Cattle, No.	886	439	1,069	1,025
Hides, lbs	34,227	46,386	30,930	15,880
Highwines, brls	327	111	50	66
Wool, lbs	2,250			
Potatoes, bu	1,103	7,347		1,460
Lumber, m	100	206	1,668	781
Shingles, m	1,780	2,804	73	119
Lath, m	28	35	12	305
Salt, brls				

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock in this city during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

Articles.	April 2, 1870.	Mch. 26, 1870.	April 3, 1869.
Flour, brls	19,975	20,993	42,302
Wheat, bu	67,020	78,990	61,016
Corn, bu	102,501	109,275	90,959
Oats, bu	30,914	46,875	51,318
Rye, bu	5,954	5,712	13,767
Barley, bu	15,111	15,686	7,840
Dressed hogs, No.	497	1,111	274
Live hogs, No.	16,867	18,851	15,221
Cattle, No.	8,226		8,968

SHIPMENTS.

Articles.	April 2, 1870.	Mch. 26, 1870.	April 3, 1869.
Flour, brls	24,467	30,779	57,841
Wheat, bu	156,960	141,616	69,085
Corn, bu	116,818	106,104	187,487
Oats, bu	24,956	64,679	87,068
Rye, bu	5,190	12,010	20,31[illegible]
Barley, bu	7,147	12,409	10,851
Dressed hogs, No.		1,077	318
Live hogs, No.	13,810	16,299	13,130
Cattle, No.	6,228	7,136	5,796

The following were the closing prices on breadstuffs to-day, and one year ago:

	April 2, 1870.	April 3, 1869.
Flour, spring extra	$3.80 @ $4.75	$5.12½@5.65
Wheat, No. 2 spring	78½c	1.09½@1.09⅝
Corn, new	79 @ 79¾	52 @ 53½
Oats	38¼ @ 38¾	53¼ @ 53½
Rye, No. 2	73 @ 75½	1.18 @1.18½
Barley, No. 2	45 @ 50	1.60 @ ……

The following grain has been received since the first of the above tables was made up, at 7 o'clock this morning: 8 cars wheat; 7 cars corn; 2 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, 18 cars, or 7,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change today and a moderate activity in the grain markets, with higher prices all round, though gold was "off," and New York was no higher except on corn.

Highwines were strong, and 1c higher. Sales were limited to 200 brls iron bound at 99c. The market closed with firm holders at 99c@$1.00 for wood and iron bound lots.

Provisions were quiet, but firm at yesterday's prices. The market opened rather dull on lard, with a stronger feeling on the part of holders of mess, but holders of lard would not sell under outside figures, and buyers of shoulders would not advance their views. There was a good deal of discussion about the stocks of provisions at this point (reported in our issue of this morning), and it was thought that the report is too light for the facts, especially in the case of lard. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, $26.25; lard, 14¼c; bulk shoulders, 9½c; do rough sides, 12¼c; do short ribs, 13¼c; do short clear, 13¾c; sweet pickled hams, 14½@14¾c; mess ordinary, $25.25@25.50; greases, 7@11c; city tallow, 9@9½c; sales were made of 400 brls mess at $26.25; 40 brls do at $26.00; 200 brls do seller last half of April at $26.50; 50 tcs lard at 14¼c; 100 brls sweet pickled hams at 14c; 140,000 lbs shoulders at 9½c; 100,000 lbs do buyer first half at 9¾c; 6 brls pigs' tongues at $10.00; 3 brls tallow at 8¾c; 1 bbl do at 8½c.

The attendance of buyers upon the flour market to-day was a light one, and only a fair business was transacted. The prices realized, however, were about the same as on the two days preceding. Several lots of white winter extras changed hands, but the terms were not made public. Spring extras ranged at $3.88@4.75; unsound grades at $3.60; spring superfines at $3.25@3.35, and buckwheat flour at $7.00. The following transactions were reported: White Winter Extras—320 brls, brands given, on p. t. Spring Extras—500 brls "Big Loaf" at $4.75; 200 brls "Oriental" at $4.75; 500 brls, brands given, on p. t.; 50 brls, not named, at $4.00; 50 brls do at $3.80. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls, not named, at $3.60. Spring Superfines—100 brls, not named, at $3.35; 100 brls do at $3.25. Buckwheat Flour—10 brls at $7.00. Total, 1,950 brls.

Wheat was strong, and ½c higher, though New York was quoted dull. The cause of this anomaly is found in the fact that many operators seem to have made up their minds that wheat is low enough, and must advance, drawing the New York market up with it. There is little demand for money outside of grain, the provision movement being nearly over, and $10,000 will buy a great deal more wheat than two years ago. Capitalists have been buying it up quietly for some time past, and holding it tight, a fact apparent in the smallness of the deliveries made yesterday and to-day on seller April. Confidence is increasing from the buoyancy in corn, which causes a better consumptive demand for wheat, and the smallness of the receipts. The market was, hence, rather quiet to-day, because the offerings were small, and the short interest became somewhat alarmed at the scarcity. There are now four kinds of No. 2 spring wheat on the market; regular; 2c storage; strictly fresh receipts, and April receipts, all of which bring different prices—the last highest. The market opened at 78½c, advanced to 77c, declined to 76½c, and closed firmer at 76⅞c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 800 bu No. 2 spring at 79½c; 4,800 bu do at 78½c; 800 bu do at 78¼c; 20,000 bu do at 77⅞c (20 storage); 20,000 bu do at 77c; 20,000 bu do at 76½c; 45,000 bu do at 76⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 76¼c; 25,000 bu do at 76⅜c; 800 bu No. 3 spring at 74½c; 3,200 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73½c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu rejected spring at 70c; 400 bu do at 69c; 400 bu no grade at 60c. Total, 153,000 bu. Seller last half sold at 79@80c; and seller May at 81¼@82c.

Corn was again 1@2c higher, on old, and very firm; receipts from the last crops were scarce, the arrivals being light, but were not so buoyant as old, the inquiry being rather speculative than consumptive, while the price of new grain has been carried up so high that it is relatively the dearest, especially if required to be stored a few days. The market on No. 2 opened at 78c cash, and 83c seller May; advanced by noon to 79c and 84c, and closed at 79¾@80c, and 84c. New closed nominal at 79@79½c, and no grade at 74@76c. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 79½c; 25,000 bu do at 79c; 6,200 bu do at 78½c; 800 bu new at 79½c; 1,200 bu do at 79c; 800 bu no grade at 76c; 800 bu do at 75c; 1,200 bu at 74½c; 400 bu do at 74c; 1,600 bu by sample at 81c; 800 bu do at 80½c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c. Total, 45,400 bu. No. 2 was active at 81@84c seller May. Nothing done in other options.

Oats were firm at yesterday's prices, opening weak at 38¼c, but advanced soon to 39c, and closed easier at 38⅝c. There is a good speculative demand for oats, the high price of corn enhancing the consumption for feed, and they are being bought up to hold, though there is no outside Eastern demand as yet. The receipts have been very light recently. Sales were: 600 bu at 40¼c; 1,200 bu at 41c; 3,000 bu at 46c; 5,000 bu at 39c; 10,000 bu at 38⅝c; 40,000 bu at 38⅝c; 10,000 bu at 38½c; 36,200 bu at 38⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 46c; 600 bu do at 45c; 600 bu do at 44c. Total, 107,800 bu. Seller the month sold at 38⅛@39c; seller last half at 42c; and seller May at 42½@43c.

Rye was strong at 1c advance, the inquiry being in excess of the supply. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 76c; 400 bu do at 75½c; 400 bu do regular at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73c; 1,600 bu rejected at 68c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley was dull and irregular. Sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 45c; 11,500 bu Canada on private terms; 400 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu choice Minnesota at 85c. Total, 13,800 bu. Graded lots are nominal at 45@60c for No. 2, the outside in Northwestern; 37@40c for No. 3; and 30@34c for rejected.

Seeds were less active at unchanged prices. We quote timothy at $5.00@5.50; clover, $8.75@9.50; millet, $1.20; and Hungarian at $1.40.

The following is a list of the candidates for election by the Board of Trade, on Monday, so far as announced. Those marked with a star are the choice of those who head their ticket "Anti-monopoly." For

President—*J. S. Rumsey, S. H. McCrea.

First Vice President—*H. C. Ranney, B. F. Murphey.

Second Vice President—*P. W. Dater.

Directors—*E. F. Lawrence, *W. T. Baker, *D. F. Baxter, *O. S. Hough, *S. Denton, J. J. Richards, W. H. Goodenow, A. H. Pickering.

Committee of Arbitration—*M. S. Bacon, *J. B. Hall, *J. F. Gillette, *A. Nesbit, *R. Warren, A. J. Latham, N. T. Wright, C. C. Moeller, J. Wade.

Committee on Appeals—*W. N. Brainard, *G. H. Gibson, *J. D. Cole, Jr., *S. W. Higgins, *Asa Dow, R. P. Murphey, C. Hinckley, M. S. Nichols.

The number of candidates is much less than usual, but the contest promises to be a very exciting one, and will call out a very large vote. There are scores of members who seldom make their appearance on 'Change. It is probable that a majority of these will vote on Monday. All should do so; the issues at stake are momentous. Every member of the board is interested in the result. It is not claimed that the nominees of the opposition party are pledged to warehouse interests, but it is a notorious fact that some of those who are nominated by that clique have only advocated anti-monopoly so very recently that their fealty to the principle may well be doubted. The only way to *ensure* an anti-monopoly policy during the coming year will be to vote for those who have done their best to reform the warehouse abuses from the first, and not those who have only joined in the cry since it became fashionable. The very fact that the warehousemen are prepared to vote for certain candidates, proves that they do not anticipate any very radical measures in case of their election; and may count on no change being insisted on.

The exports of tea to the United States, from June 1, 1869, to January 31, 1870, were 32,574,242 lbs, against 30,643,560 lbs for corresponding period one year previously. The proportions were 11,829,624 lbs black, and 15,424,791 lbs green. The corresponding imports of tea in Great Britain were 134,907,762 lbs.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, April 2.—Flour steady and quiet at $4.70@4.85. Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn scarce, better, $1.05@1.08 for new; old, $1.06¼ in store. Oats quiet at 56c in store. Pork lower, dull, at $26.37½@26.50. Lard dull and steady at 14⅛@14⅜c. Whiskey firm at $1.00 asked.

CLOSING.

Flour firm; shipping brands salable at $4.70@4.85. Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee free sellers at $1.13 afloat, $1.10 bid; straight No. 2 Chicago offered at $1.10 afloat, $1.08 bid; amber, $1.24@1.26¼ afloat. Corn active and firm; old, $1.06@1.06¼ in store; new, $1.05@1.08. Oats firm at 57c. Pork dull and heavy. Lard weak. Whiskey salable at $1.02.

LIVERPOOL, April 2, 11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 9d@8s 10d; red wheat, 7s 11d@8s; white wheat, 9s 2d@9s 3d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 98s. Lard, 65s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Pork, 98s. Rest unchanged.

LATER.

After the close of the regular board, an active demand existed for No. 2 spring wheat, and prices ruled about ⅜c higher, early sales being made at 77c, seller the month; toward the close, however, a firmer feeling was manifested, and prices advanced to 77⅛c, same option, closing steady at this figure. The option seller May sold at 82½c, and buyer to the 15th of April at 77⅛c. Other grains were entirely neglected. No movement in provisions. There was no evening session.

Walter Brown & Son's Monthly Wool Circular.

The market was quiet throughout the whole of the past month, and during the latter part was decidedly dull. A number of failures of dry goods houses and manufacturers tended to very much augment the feeling of distrust which seems to be nearly always entertained by some, and in any time of temporary depression is readily adopted by many others, who either have not confidence in their own judgment, or sufficient steadiness and force to resist the prevailing current of feeling. It is well, at such times, to bear in mind the general causes which create the fluctuations in prices, and that those causes, which may not be in active operation at the moment, may, and must before long, again begin to move. Consumption is steadily going on. Stocks are very light in manufacturers' hands, and not at all large in market; and a little more confidence among holders will, in our opinion, keep the market steady; while, should there be a further decline, it will be very likely to give rise to a reaction at a later period of the season, which would not be desirable to any one. Wool is now low, as compared with cotton, gold, or any other staple commodity, and will not, therefore, be likely, under any circumstances, to go much lower; and we do not think it would be for the interest of consumers that it should. What manufacturers need is a better demand for goods; that is something which a further decline in wool will not accomplish. A reference to the prices of wool, current during the years immediately preceding the war, with gold at par, shows fleeces from 40c to 60c per lb, which are as high as the ruling rates of the present market, while cotton, &c., are 50 to 200 per cent higher than at that period.

Nothing but the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the woollen goods market prevents an appreciation in the value of the raw material. The more desirable fine and low medium fleeces may, even under such disadvantages, cause some improvement in these grades, as the season advances, and the machinery becomes more generally employed on fall goods.

The principal feature of interest towards the close of the month was our public sale, which took place on the 24th. The catalogue comprised, in all, 168 lots, consisting of California fall and spring clip; pulled and American fleece wools of various grades, and amounting, in all, to nearly half a million pounds. The offering being large and attractive, brought together a greater number of buyers than at any previous sale, and, although the prices realized in many instances show a falling off of from 2 to 4 per cent, and in some cases a still greater reduction from private sale figures, yet, inasmuch as the wools were generally distributed among consumers, the result of the sale was quite satisfactory. The fact that out of 168 lots of wool offered, and which, it must be presumed, were not of ready sale in any other way, in less than forty-eight hours after the sale 144 lots were either on their way or being packed for consumers, is a strong comment in favor of the utility of the public sale system. That it meets the want of both buyer and seller, heretofore unprovided for, is no longer a question.

In reviewing the course of, and the result of these sales, it is satisfactory to observe the gradual development of some of the various advantages which appertain to this method, and we are confirmed in the opinion that they must become an important auxiliary in the wool trade.

Pulled wools were in moderate demand during the month, with no material change in quotations. Supers have been somewhat used in the place of medium and coarse fleeces, which are very scarce. Extras continue in light stock, and have been moving at present quotations.

California wools have sold quite freely since our last report, and many large transactions have taken place. In view of the approaching spring clip holders do not feel sanguine of obtaining any advance in prices, and show an inclination to reduce their assortment. The stock of good wool is light.

Texas Wools—There has not been as much sold as during the previous month. These wools being very scarce, the transactions have been fully up to quotations. Receipts very light.

Foreign wools have been moving more freely, particularly in carpet descriptions. Cape and other fine foreign wools have felt the decline in gold, and quotations vary accordingly.

The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 1,[illegible] lbs fleece and pulled, 38@55c; 18,000 lbs Canada combing, 54@62c; 36,500 lbs Canada combing, 62@65c; 119,450 lbs scoured, 48@75c; 1,365,000 lbs California, 16@32c; 292,100 lbs Texas, 16@32c; 36,000 lbs Mexican, p. t.; [illegible] lbs Oregon, 35c; 47,300 lbs Mestiza, pulled, [illegible]; 247,000 lbs Mestiza, fleece, 30c; 351,000 lbs Cape, 28@32½c; [illegible] lbs [illegible]; [illegible] lbs Donskoi, p. t.; 13,000 lbs Crimean, p. t.; 1,600 lbs Sandwich Islands, 28c.

At Eleventh Public Sale—250,336 lbs fleece, 18@46c; 84,020 lbs pulled, 11@40c; 4,880 lbs combing, 41½@58½c; 24,800 lbs tub, 38@52½c; 10,000 lbs scoured, 37@57c; 122,900 lbs California, 15@29c; 3,440 lbs Oregon, 28c; 330 lbs Texas, 15c; 1,830 lbs Georgia, 18½@28c; 3,020 lbs Mestiza pulled, 40½@50c; 2,430 lbs noils, 24c. Total for the month, about 2,077,000 lbs.

Receipts of domestic wool during the month, 4,379 bales. Coastwise—California, 1,022 bales; New Orleans, 665 bales. Total, 5,074 bales.

The imports of the past month, as published are: From Liverpool, 475 bales; London, 466 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 136 bales; Curacoa, 8 bales; Buenos Ayres, 115 bales; Montevideo, 12 bales. Total, 1,145 bales.

The following were the prices current of wool at New York, April 1, 1870:

FLEECES.

New York, Michigan, and Indiana.

Saxony	48@50	Half blood	43@47
Three-quarter and full blood Merino	44@47	Quarter blood	43@47
		Common	40@43

Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Choice selected Saxony	58@65	Half blood	47@50
Saxony	50@53	Quarter blood	45@48
Three-quarter and full blood Merino	48@51	Common	42@45

Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont, and Illinois.

Three-quarter and full blood Merino	44@47	Half blood	43@45
		Quarter blood	43@45

Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	42@45	Unwashed combing	35@38
Unwashed fleece	25@33	Canada fleece	45@48

TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice	55@58	Inferior and burry	40@45
Fair	50@53		

PULLED WOOL.

New York city extra pulled	40@43	Lambs' wool	38@40
New York city super pulled	40@44	Country extra pulled	35@40
New York city No. 1 pulled	34@38	Country super pulled	35@40
Western super and extra	33@38	Country No. 1 pulled	26@30
		Canada pulled	35@40

CALIFORNIA.

Spring clip, fine	26@28	Fall clip, low grades and burry	[illegible]
Spring clip, unwashed	[illegible]		
Spring clip, low grades and burry	14@17	Extra pulled	30@35
Fall clip, A 1	25@26	Super pulled	30@40
		Low pulled	21@25

TEXAS.

Fine	25@28	Inferior	16@22
Medium	25@28	Very burry	13@18
Low	20@24		

FOREIGN WOOL.

Cape of Good Hope	24@34	Mexican	17@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	25@31	Buenos Ayres Mestiza	[illegible]
		Donskoi washed	25@30

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 2.

BEEF CATTLE.

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Sunday and Monday	1,303	940	1,870	1,601
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,579	3,012	1,159	1,099
Thursday	1,779	1,236	813	2,171
Friday	896	1,222	1,890	1,096
Saturday	881	381	513	1,444
Total	7,997	6,905	6,545	8,519
Last week	7,524		5,520	
Week before last	6,088		5,344	
Week ending Mar. 12	8,165		5,802	
Total for four weeks	29,773		23,212	
Same time last year	31,287		27,518	
Decrease	1,515		4,306	

The monthly receipts and shipments of beef cattle since January 1, 1870, and for the corresponding period in 1869, were as follows:

	Rec'd, '69.	Rec'd, '70.	Ship'd, '69.	Ship'd, '70.
January	25,970	29,810	10,974	19,250
February	24,506	34,271	14,449	20,944
March	37,015	38,713	29,923	36,931
Gr'd total	86,391	98,745	55,446	73,131

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire…… 50 c ₩ 100 lbs
To Dunkirk…… 47½c ₩ 100 lbs
To Cleveland…… 30 c ₩ 100 lbs
To Toledo and Detroit…… 30 c ₩ 100 lbs

The following weights are the least that are taken, and all excess of actual weight is charged at the current rates:

Double-deck cars of hogs, ₩ car…… 21,000 lbs
Single-deck cars of hogs, ₩ car…… 14,000 lbs
Cattle…… 18,000 lbs
Double-deck cars of sheep ₩ car…… 18,000 lbs

Every stock man knows "Florence," he who, for the past three years, has "balanced the scales" in the Burlington Division at the Stock Yards, and so satisfactorily to all parties concerned. He was liked by his employers, who were paying him a good salary; but his business qualifications were appreciated by others as well, and having frequent opportunities to better his condition, he finally determined to resign his position as weighmaster. This becoming known to some of the commission dealers, they resolved that if Florence could not be prevailed upon to remain, he should take with him some fitting testimonial of their esteem. Accordingly a purse of $200 was made up, and, at the Burlington school house, on Saturday evening last, the presentation was made.

THE MARKET.

The light arrivals of Monday and Tuesday, and the higher rates prevalent in the East, had the effect to send prices up 25@50c, as compared with the prices current on the closing days of the previous week, but since Tuesday a quieter feeling has pervaded the market, and prices have settled back to about last Saturday's range, or to $3.75@8.00, according to quality. The weather has been most unfavorable for out-door operations, but trade does not appear to have suffered any serious drawback on that account, as the large attendance of buyers created a good healthy competition, under which the pens were kept well cleared, and the prices realized, if not in all cases satisfactory, were generally remunerative. The character of the demand and the quality of the stock marketed were substantially the same as during the previous two weeks, fair to good first and second-class steers constituting the major portion of the offerings, while the demand, as heretofore, was principally for stock answering the above description, to supply the wants of the New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Cleveland markets. The demand for these points has been steady and strong, and suitable offerings have been promptly taken at $6.00@6.75 for fat "pony built" steers, averaging from 950 to 1,100 lbs; $6.75@7.50 for good to choice smooth fat steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, and at $7.75@8.00 for extra graded steers, averaging from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Early in the week two or three "bunches" changed hands at a slight advance on these prices, $8.20 being realized, on Monday, for 20 head from McLean County, averaging 1,440 lbs, and on Tuesday 33 head from Rulo, Nebraska, found a buyer at $8.12½; but, at the close, $8.00 may be considered the "top" of the market. The demand for home consumption has been small, but the class of stock taken was of good quality, and the prices paid fully up to those current last week, $5.00@6.25 being the ruling rates for fair to choice fat cows, and common to fair fleshy steers of from 900 to 1,100 lbs average. Stock steers have been inquired for to a fair extent, but they were generally held above the views of feeders, and their purchases were small in the aggregate, at an extreme range of $4.75@5.75 for stock steers averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs average. New milch cows are in good demand, and find ready buyers at $30.00@45.00 for common, and at $50.00@70.00 for good to choice qualities, with occasionally a sale at $75.00 for something extra. Veal calves are salable at $4.00@7.50, according to quality. The supply is liberal. The market closes quiet and steady at the following quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers…… $7.75@8.00

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,250 to 1,350 lbs…… 7.25@7.50

Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs…… 6.50@7.00

Fair grades—Fair steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs…… 6.00@6.50

Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs…… 5.00@5.50

Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,050 lbs…… 4.75@5.75

Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers…… 3.75@4.50

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Sunday and Monday	1,692	758	1,479	496
Tuesday	1,939	3,067	1,582	2,466
Wednesday	4,769	4,560	2,343	3,991
Thursday	4,308	3,797	4,021	2,875
Friday	2,189	2,601	2,188	4,431
Saturday	1,459	1,811	1,198	1,851
Total	16,350	16,722	13,341	15,194
Last week	16,835		14,683	
Week before last	11,628		9,199	
Week end'g Mar. 12	14,209		9,848	
Total for four weeks	59,012		46,487	
Same period in 1869	63,834		54,196	
Decrease	4,821		7,709	

The receipts and shipments of live hogs for the three months ending March 31, this year and last, compare as follows:

	Rec'd, '69.	Rec'd, '70.	Ship'd, '69.	Ship'd, '70.
January	128,075	148,310	44,608	30,664
February	72,365	138,264	48,033	40,975
March	70,260	71,999	55,961	49,138
Gr'd total	270,800	358,569	148,605	119,677

REMARKS.

The receipts of live hogs for the week just closed were 16,350, against 16,835 last week, and 16,722 for the corresponding week in 1869; and the shipments 13,341, against 14,683 last week, and 15,194 for the corresponding week in 1869. Since January 1, 382,904 head have been received, against 279,129 head to same date last year, an increase of 83,665 head.

Trade opened very quiet this week, but the meagre receipts of Monday and Tuesday imparted a buoyant tone to the market, and prices advanced 25@50c, or to $8.60@9.50 for common to strictly choice. This improvement, however, was not sustained. Since Wednesday noon an easier feeling has prevailed, and prices have gradually shaded off, until the advance established early in the week has been fully lost, the market closing easy at $8.25@9.25. Should prices hold up in the East, and the roads in the country not improve materially, there is a strong probability of prices here taking a higher range. The condition of the roads at present is such that the hogs cannot be driven to market in sufficient numbers to meet the legitimate wants of the trade. To-day the market was dull and depressed, and nominally lower, the bulk of the sales making at concessions of 5@10c. The receipts were light—1,459 head only—but not all were sold.

	April 2, 1870.	April 3, 1869.
Good to choice	9.00@9.25	10.25@10.50
Medium	8.60@8.80	9.75@10.00
Common	8.25@8.50	8.75@ 9.25

SHEEP—Received to-day, 332; received this week, 3,594. Shipped to-day, none; shipped this week, 773. The receipts of sheep have been remarkably light, and, with shippers and local buyers in competition for the offerings, the advanced prices of last week have been thoroughly sustained throughout, $4.00@5.00 being the ruling rates for common to medium grades, while good to choice have commanded $6.00@7.00. A few extra brought $7.25@7.50. All are sold and the market closes firm.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 2.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the prices in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—Received, 6,490 lbs; shipped, 2,000 lbs. The supply of choice butter was very light and not equal to the demand, hence prices were firm. Common to choice medium grades are plenty, and round lots were offering at a concession of 1@2c ₩ lb. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Choice dairy, 31@35c; fair to good tub and firkin, 22@26c; common grades, 15@22c.

BAGGING—The demand for bagging was again somewhat limited, but the improved tone of the market for the raw material, imparted a rather firmer feeling and the stocks were being held at full rates. We quote: Stark, 43½c; Lewiston A, 42c; Fort Pitt, 42c; Ludlow A, 42c; Great Falls, 42c; American, 42c; Union A, 38c; gunnies, 2½ bu, 21@22c; gunnies, 4-bu, 27c; burlaps, 19@22c; wool sacks, 65c.

BROOM CORN—Received, none; shipped, 9,640 lbs. Prices were again firm and unchanged, ranging at $225.00@325.00 per ton, as to quality and condition. The supply of choice is light.

BEANS—Sold all the way from $1.00 to $2.50 per bu, as to quality. The stocks are ample.

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons at $18.00 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales of 10 tons at $22.00 on track.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The condition of this market remains substantially the same as previously noted. The inquiry as yet is of a light character, but dealers are firm in their views at quotations: Michigan stucco, $2.00@2.25; stucco, New York superfine, ₩ brl, $4.00@4.25; stucco, New York extra, ₩ brl, $3.75@4.00; marble dust, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; lime, in bulk, ₩ brl, $1.25; lime in brls, ₩ brl, $1.75; cement, Clark's Union, ₩ brl, $2.25@2.50; cement, Rosendale, ₩ brl, $2.25@2.50; Akron, ₩ brl, $2.25; Louisville cement, $2.25@2.50; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 45@50c; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; fire bricks, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@65.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.00@4.25; plaster, ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25.

CHEESE—Trade was fair and the market was steady and firm at previous rates. We continue to quote: New York factory, 17@19c; Illinois factory, 15@16c; Western Reserve, 15@16c.

COAL—Full prices were being demanded for anthracite, but on soft coals concessions were being offered. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00@9.00; Pittsburgh, "Cherry Mines," $8.00@8.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@8.00; Youghiogheny, $8.00@8.50; Walnut Hill, $5.00@5.50; Illinois coal, $4.00@5.00.

COFFEE—The advices from New York and Baltimore to-day were of a highly encouraging tenor reporting an advance of ½c—but dealers have preferred to await further developments before establishing a higher range of prices. The demand was active for Saturday. We quote: Mocha, 28@29c; Java, 27½@28½c; O. G. Java, 26½@28c; roasting Rio, 19½@20c; common Rio, 20½@20½c; fair to good, 21½@22½c; prime to choice, 23@24c; Laguayra, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—There was a meagre demand for this line of goods, and prices were firm at the following range: Vaxime, 19½c; tallow, (sterine), 12½@13½c; Schneider's star, 14½@16½c; Barrett's stearic light, 18@19½c.

COOPERAGE—The demand was light, and prices easy, as follows:

Whiskey barrels…… $1.75@1.85
Pork barrels…… 1.10@1.15
Lard tierces…… 1.20
Flour barrels, flat hoops…… .50@ .55
Flour barrels, round hoops…… .35

EGGS—Were in good demand and in liberal supply. Sales were reported at 15@17c—chiefly at 16c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Oranges were in fairly active demand and prices were held with increased firmness. Lemons remain quiet at previous rates. Green apples were in good request, and choice were firmer. In dried fruits there was a moderate movement at unchanged prices, though for domestic varieties the market was stronger. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $3.00@4.50; lemons, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Palermo, $4.00@4.50; oranges, Messina, $4.50@5.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 12@13c; French prunes, 15@16c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, cartoons, 15@16c; dates, new, 12@13c; apples, Eastern, [illegible]c; apples, southern, [illegible]; peaches, [illegible]; peaches, halves, [illegible]; blackberries, [illegible]; raspberries, [illegible]; pitted cherries, [illegible]; cherries, imported, unpitted, 17c; raisins, layers, new, $4.00@4.75; raisins, seedless, [illegible]; currants, [illegible].

NUTS—Almonds, [illegible]; filberts, [illegible]; Brazil nuts, [illegible]; pecans, [illegible]; walnuts, [illegible]; peanuts, [illegible].

FISH—The fish trade was reported dull around to-day, and the feeling developed was weak. No. 2 mackerel were dropped 25c per ½ brl, and large family, 25c per ½ brl. Labrador herring were also lower. We revise our list as follows:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl…… $ 7.75@ 8.00
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl…… 7.50@ 7.75
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl…… 6.75@ 7.00
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl…… 14.00@14.50
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl…… 8.00@ 8.25
Mackerel, No. 3, ½ brl…… 6.00@ 6.25
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl…… 6.50@ 6.75
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl…… 4.00@ 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, kits…… 17.00@17.25
Mackerel, extra mess, kits…… 2.75@ 3.00
Mackerel, No. 1, kits…… 2.25@ 2.50
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs…… 7.50@ 7.75
Codfish, Grand Bank…… 7.25@ 7.50
No. 1 [illegible]…… [illegible]
Scaled herring…… .55@ .60
Labrador herring…… 6.00@ 6.25
Labrador herring, ½ brl…… 3.50@ 3.75
Pickled herring, No. 1…… 4.25@ 4.50
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl…… [illegible]
Smoked halibut, ₩ 100 lbs…… 8.00@ 8.50

HAY—Owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, very little hay is arriving in wagons, and although the demand is somewhat limited prices have advanced $1.00@2.00 per ton, $15.00@17.00 for timothy, and $13.00@14.00 for prairie. Pressed descriptions are also higher, as follows: Timothy, pressed, $12.50@13.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50; timothy, loose, on wagon, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $12.00@14.00. For delivery, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—Received, 34,227 lbs; shipped, 30,930 lbs. There was nothing new to note in the condition of the hide market. The receipts were light, and with a fair local and shipping inquiry the feeling among dealers was one of firmness. The following were the ruling prices: City green butchers', 8½@9c; country do, 7½@8c; green salted, cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; green salted, part cured, 8½@9c; green calf, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry salted, 14@17c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was fair for the season, and dealers were realizing at quotations, which are firm as follows:

Bar iron…… 3¾@ 4½c
Horseshoe iron…… 5½@ 5¾c
Heavy band…… 4 @ 4¼c
Hoop and light band…… 5¼@ 5½c
Round and square…… 4 @ 5 c
Oval…… 4¼@ 5 c
Half oval and half round…… 4½@ 5 c
Sheet iron, common…… 6 @ 6½c
Sheet iron, galvanized…… 12 @ 15 c
Sheet iron, charcoal…… 6½@ 7 c
Sheet iron, Juniata…… 13¾@14½c
Norway nail rods…… 9 @11 c
Plow steel, German…… 10 @11 c
Jenckes' plow steel…… 10 @11 c
Bessemer plow steel…… 12 @13 c
Spring and tire steel…… 13 @14 c

LEATHER—Remains quiet and easy. Prices, as yet, have undergone no material reduction, but the tendency is decidedly downward. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 40@45c; city harness, 40@45c; country harness, 37@40c; line, city, ₩ ft., 40@44c; kip, ₩ ft., 90c@$1.25; city upper, No. 1, ₩ ft., 31@33c; city upper, No. 2, ₩ ft., 28@30c; country upper, No. 1, 28@30c; collar, ₩ ft., 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.40; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 19@23 lbs, 33@37c; rough upper, 14@18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 26@30c; Chicago sole, 30@35c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@37c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@47c; Philadelphia sole, 50@52c; harness, ₩ lb, 45@48c; kip, light, $1.15@1.30; kip, No. 1, medium, $1.10@1.20; kip, heavy, 70@80c; American calf, 21 lbs, $1.45@1.50; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.10; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.70@2.00; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.90@2.00; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.10@1.30; French calf, Lemoine, ₩ dozen, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, ₩ dozen, $70.00@85.00; russet linings, ₩ dozen, $2.25@7.00.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in good demand, and sales were effected at 17@19c per lb, according to quality.

LUMBER—The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m ft	100	1,668
Shingles, m	1,780	73
Lath, m	28	12

The following were the receipts and shipments for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m ft	206	781
Shingles, m	2,804	119
Lath, m	35	305

The mail orders to-day were fair, and under a corresponding inquiry from the city purchasers a moderate trade transpired at about prices current for several days past. The following are the ruling yard prices:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch…… $50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch…… 45.00@50.00
Third clear, 1-inch…… 38.00@40.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch…… 40.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear wide…… 35.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together…… 22.00@24.00
Common siding…… 16.00@18.00
Common siding (dressed)…… 27.00@29.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards…… 35.00@38.00
A stock boards…… 34.00@36.00
B stock boards…… 28.00@30.00
Common boards, fencing, joist, scantling, and small timber, 16 to 16 feet…… 12.00@14.50
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet…… 15.00@22.00
Dry common boards and fencing…… 14.00
Pickets, flat…… 14.00@16.00
Pickets, square…… 15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split…… 13@ 14
Cedar posts, round…… 18@ 30
Lath…… 2.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1…… 2.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star…… 3.50@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The bad condition of the roads in the interior tends to check business to a considerable extent, and, as a consequence, only a fair amount of trading is being done. We, however, quote the market firm at the following prices:

A or star…… $3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed…… 2.25@2.35

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $3.00 per car-load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A moderate demand existed for the leading articles, and in consequence of the steadiness in the gold premium, quotations are firm and unchanged. We give the following as the current range of prices:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $10.50; roofing tin, I C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 42c.

COPPER—Metallic, alloy, 26c; copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 19 lbs, 36c; tinned copper, 38c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; speller, 11c.

WIRE—No. 0 to 6, 9c; 7, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 10½c; 12, 11c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—We note a reduction of 10c all round. The inquiry was only fair. We now quote: 10@60d, ₩ keg, $4.25; 8d, ₩ keg, $4.50; 6d, ₩ keg, $4.75; 4d, ₩ keg, $5.00; 3d, ₩ keg, $5.75; 2d, ₩ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 3d, ₩ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 2d, 10½c; sides, 15c.

OILS—The oil market was without important change. The demand was moderate and previous rates were being realized. We quote: Carbon, 26c; extra lard oil, $1.30; No. 1, $1.12; No. 2, $1.00; linseed, raw, $1.00; linseed boiled, $1.05; whale oil, $1.10; bank oil, 90@95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 35@40c; turpentine, 59@60c; sperm oil, $2.50; elephant oil, $1.20; neatsfoot oil, $1.10@1.30.

RICE—The following are the prices current: Patna, [illegible]; Carolina, 7½@8c; Arracan, 7¼@7½c.

STARCH—Trade was quiet, and prices were almost nominal. We quote as follows: Kingston corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria pearl, 8@9c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria pure laundry, 8@9½c; Ottawa corn, 10½@11c; Watts' pure, 7½@8c; Ottawa laundry, 7½@8c.

SOAPS—There was no particular increase in the demand, but a fair business was done at about former prices: German and French, 8½@9½c; named brands, 7@10c; Foreign Castile, 14@17c.

SPICES—For Saturday, trade was tolerably active, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Allspice, 28@30½c; cloves, 48@48c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; cassia, 65@70c; pepper, 28@30c.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The demand was largely of a local character, but prices underwent no change of importance. We quote: Pyle's, 9@9½c; nonesuch, 8½@9½c; Babbitt's medicinal, 10@10½c; pure, 9½@10c; Deland's chemical, 9½@10c; do healthy, 9½@10c; do pure, 8½@9c; Vaacher's gilt edge, 9@9½c; gold medal, 9½@10c.

SALT—Received, none; shipped, none. Business in this department was rather quiet, but quotations were firmly sustained: Fine, ₩ brl, $2.30; ordinary coarse, ₩ brl, $2.50@2.55; ground solar, ₩ brl, $2.65; diamond C, ₩ brl, $2.75; Ashton dairy, ₩ bag, $5.00; dairy, with bags, $3.50@3.75.

SUGARS—A much firmer feeling pervaded this market to-day, owing to an advance in the East, and prices appreciated fully ⅛c all round. The stocks of refined grades are rather light, and in some quarters it is with difficulty that orders are filled promptly. We revise our list as follows: Common to fair Cuba, 11¼@11½c; good to choice Cuba, 11½@12c; merchants' B B, 10@10½c; Columbia C C, 9½@10c; good to choice Porto Rico, 11½@12½c; powdered, crushed, and granulated, 13½@14c; New York circle A, 13¼@13½c; New York choice white, 13@13½c; extra C, 12½@13c; New York C, 12½@13c.

SYRUPS—No change of importance transpired in this market to-day. The demand was fair for Saturday, and in sympathy with sugars, prices were fully sustained. We continue to quote: New Orleans molasses, 75@80c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 65@70c; silver drips, 80@85c; Cuba molasses, 40@45c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 70@75c; Philadelphia beehive, 45@50c; Calvert silver drips, 80c@$1.00.

SEEDS—Received, 5,110 lbs; shipped, 48,400 lbs. The following transactions were reported to-day: Clover—10 bags at $9.50; 77 bags at $9.25; 5 bags at $9.00; 10 brls poor at $8.75. Timothy—100 bags at $5.50; 15 bags at $5.40; 15 bags at $5.35; 25 bags at $5.35; 25 bags at $5.10; 8 bags at $5.05; 15 bags do at $5.00. Millet—50 bags choice at $1.20. Hungarian—50 bags at $1.40.

TEAS—The market was moderately active, and quotations ruled steady and firm as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 85@90c; do, fair to good, 95c@$1.00; do, fine and extra choice, $1.45@1.75; superior to fine imperial, $1.15@1.35; choice to extra fine Japan, $1.15@1.25; good to fine Japan, 90c@$1.00; colored natural leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; good to fine gunpowder, $1.15@1.40; choice to extra choice, $1.70@1.80.

TOBACCO—The demand was fair, and the market was firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.00@1.15; choice, 85@95c; medium, 70@80c; common, 55@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 30@32c; medium, 26@28c; common stems, 23@26c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@90c; black, sound, 65@70c.

WOOD—There was a fair inquiry for wood, and the following prices were firmly sustained: Beech, $8.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $7.00@7.50.

WOOL—Received, 2,250 lbs; shipped, none. The market was quiet, but comparatively firm at the following range of prices: Tub, extra clean, 50@53c; tub, common, 47@50c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 42@45c; fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, X, good condition light, 42@45c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 35@37c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 43@45c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, coarse, light and clean, 40@42c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 20@22c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 25@30c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates to the points named remain firm and unchanged:

Chicago to	4th Class, ₩ 100 lbs.	Flour ₩ barrel, by barrels and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Dressed Meats in bulk.	Dressed Hogs.
Boston	55	$1.00	55	65	$1.00
New York	50	90	50	60	90
Philadelphia	48	86	48	58	86
Harrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo & Susp'n Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	1.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 2—evening.—Consols for money, 93¼; account, 93⅜. U. S. 5-20s, '62, 91¼; '65, 90½; '67, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—Bonds flat and unchanged.

PARIS, April 2.—Bourse dull at 73f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 9d@8s 10d. Red wheat, 7s 11d@8s. White wheat, 9s 2d@9s 3d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 98s. Lard, 65s.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—Evening.—Cotton—Market steady; middling uplands, 10¾d; Orleans, 11¼d; sales of 12,000 bales; 3,000 bales for speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 9s 10d@9s 11d; red Western No. 2, 7s 11d@8s; winter, 8s 9d@8s 10d. Western flour, 19s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s. Oats, 2s 9d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 98s 6d. Beef, 105s. Lard, 65s. Cheese, 72s. Bacon, 58s.

Produce—Unchanged.

LONDON, April 2.—Tallow, 44s. Petroleum dull. Turpentine firmer at 30s. Linseed quiet. Linseed cakes, £10 12s 6d. Linseed oil, £31 10s. Sugar closed dull.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Petroleum closed declining; 53¼f.

LONDON, April 2.—Tallow closed firmer at 44s 6d @44s 9d.

HAVRE, April 2.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Market very quiet but steady for most classes of textile fabrics, which appear already low enough, except better grades of bleached muslins, which are high, such as New York Mills, which sell at 24c, and Wamsutta 18½c, while Forestdale are reduced to 15c. S. B. Chittenden & Co. offered 100 cases of a choice article to-day at 16½c, which they assert is equal to any in the market at 20c, and they also offered 200 bales 4-4 fine brown goods at 11½@11⅝c, and 250 bales standard weight brown sheetings at 13@13½c, and a choice line of marl poplins at the low price of 14½c net. All classes of dry goods are offered at pretty low prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 2.—COTTON—Market dull; sales of 95 bales at 22¼c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 8,250 brls; dull and drooping; sales of 5,600 brls, at $4.35@4.60 for superfine State and Western; $4.65@5.10 for extra State; $4.80@5.45 for extra Western; $5.15@5.60 for white wheat extra; $4.90@5.60 for R. H. O.; $5.60@6.90 for extra St. Louis; $6.15@6.90 for choice do. Including 1,500 brls to-day, grades strong for export. Rye flour—sales of 200 brls at $4.75@5.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 11,150 bu; market dull and drooping; sales of 40,000 bu, chiefly late evening, at $1.05 for No. 2 spring; $1.16@1.17 for No. 1 spring; $1.13 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee, delivered; $1.35@1.50 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 5,200 bu; scarce, and 1c better; demand chiefly speculative; sales of 47,000 bu at $1.05@1.06½ for new mixed Western; $1.06@1.07 for old do in store; $1.07@1.08 for new yellow Jersey. Oats—Receipts, 11,157 bu; firmer; sales of 12,000 bu at 56@57½c for Western; 61@62c for Ohio and State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; sales of 500 hhds Cuba at 9@9⅝c; 60 boxes Havana at 9⅞c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at 15@25c for American.

PETROLEUM—Dull, at 14@14½c for crude, and 26@26½c for refined.

WOOL—Quiet and drooping; sales of 150,000 lbs at 45½@55c for domestic fleece; 38@45c for pulled.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole drooping; 25½@28c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.

COAL—Quiet.

LINSEED OIL—Dull at 94@95c in casks.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 47@47½c.

METALS—Sheathing copper steady at 31c; ingot copper steady at 19½c for Baltimore. Pig iron in rather better demand, at $33.00@37.00 for Scotch, and $31.00@36.00 for American. Bar dull at $75.00 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11@11½c in gold for Russia.

NAILS—Dull at 4½@4¾c for cut, 5½@6c for clinch, and 22@27c for horseshoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales of 550 brls, at $26.50 for mess; $19.25@20.50 for prime, and $22.00@23.75 for prime mess; also, 1,750 brls mess, seller April, May, and June, at $26.50. Beef quiet; sales of 125 brls at $10.00@15.00 for new plain mess; $14.00@17.50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm; sales of 250 tcs at $25.00@28.00 for prime mess, and $30.00@32.00 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 400 brls at $28.00@33.25 for new. Cut meats are steady; sales of 150 pkgs at 10½@11c for shoulders, and 14@16c for hams. Middles are quiet; sales of 119 boxes short ribbed at 13¾c. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 380 tcs at 14@14½c for steam; 15@15½c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tcs steam, seller April, May, and June, at 14¼@14¾c. Butter quiet at 17@29c for Ohio; 25@40c for State. Cheese quiet and steady at 15@18½c.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Unchanged.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed quiet and without change. Wheat heavy and nominal at $1.05@1.11 for No. 2 spring; $1.05@1.15 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet at 95@98½c for Western. Oats firm and quiet at 56@57½c for Western; 61@62c for Ohio. Corn quiet at $1.05@1.07 for new mixed Western afloat; $1.06@1.07 for old in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $26.50 for mess. Beef firm and moderately active. Cut meats, nominally unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet at 14½@14⅝c for kettle.

EGGS—Steady at 27@28c.

WHISKEY—Sales of 500 brls Western at $1.01@1.02, closing firm at $1.02.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 81½c for No. 1; 80½c for No. 2. Oats nominal; 41c for No. 2. Corn, rye, and barley nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—400 brls flour; 5,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—400 brls flour.

2:35 P. M.—Wheat quiet and steady at 81½c for No. 1; 80½c for No. 2; sales light.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand; family, $5.10@5.25. Wheat firm at $1.10@1.12. Corn scarce and advanced to 80@82c; distillers buying freely. Oats unchanged at 51@56c. Rye and Barley steady and in fair demand.

COTTON—In fair demand; prices higher; middling uplands at 21½c.

TOBACCO—Steady at full rates.

WHISKEY—Very firm at 96c made by the old process, but little such offering.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $27.00; not much done. Bulk shoulders held firmly at 10c for sides; 12½@14c for rib, clear rib and clear. Bacon firm but quiet; shoulders at 11½c; sides at 15c, and 15½c for clear rib and clear. Lard quiet; steam, 14½c; kettle, 15c.

BUTTER—Unchanged and firm at 21@27c.

EGGS—Firm and advanced to 14c; supply light.

CHEESE—In fair demand at 15@16c, the latter rate for factory.

OILS—Linseed oil, 94@95c. Lard oil dull; $1.25.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 26@28c.

MONETARY—Gold, 111¼ buying. Exchange, par buying; 1-10 premium selling. Money market easy at 8@10 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat very quiet; red, $1.23@1.25. Rye—$1.00. Corn in good demand and prices well maintained; yellow, $1.02. Oats better; Pennsylvania and Western, 60@61c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; quotations barely maintained. Mess pork, $27.25@28.50. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Prime, $1.01@1.02.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with improved demand; Western superfine, $4.62@5.00; do extra, $5.12@5.50; family, $6.00@6.75. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, $1.25; Maryland, $1.35@1.45. Corn—Receipts small, with a fair demand; white, $1.03@1.05; yellow, $1.01@1.02. Oats steady at 58@60c. Rye dull at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm at yesterday's figures.

WHISKEY—A better feeling at 99c@$1.00.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 20½c; good ordinary, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sides, 15½c; shoulders, 11½c; hams, 15½c; canvassed, 18@19c. Lard, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4.50@4.80 for superfine to fancy. Corn, $1.00 in depot.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—COTTON—Firm and quiet; middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand moderate; extra family, $5.00. Corn, active at 85c. Wheat, $1.00@1.05. Oats, 63c. Rye, 90c.

TOBACCO—Leaf, $5.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $27.50. Bacon—12¼c, 15½ and 16½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bulk meats, 10½, 14½, and 15c for shoulders, clear ribs, and clear sides. Lard—Prime tierce, 15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, packed, 18½c.

WHISKEY—96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Rye flour dull at $4.75@5.00 ₩ brl. Buckwheat flour weak, held at $5.00@6.00 ₩ brl. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn firm at 84@86c for No. 2; 80c for rejected do. Oats firmer, held at 50c. Rye nominal at 80@85c. Barley nominal.

PETROLEUM—Spot oil is dull and lower. Refined nominal at 29c. Sales of 1,000 brls [illegible] white, buyer September, 28½c; crude [illegible] 1,000 brls buyer, all the year, at $4.90.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 at $1.16@1.17. Corn scarce and rates mostly nominal; sales at 80@85c. Oats firm at 50c. Barley dull at $1.60 per cental.

CLOVER SEED—$9.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—TOBACCO—Active and strong.

COTTON—Quiet at 21c for middling.

HEMP—Unchanged at $120.00@150.00 for prime to choice undressed.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $3.85@4.15 for super; $4.25@4.50 for extra; $4.75@5.50 for choice family to fancy. Wheat dull; nothing done in spring; small sales red fall at $1.05; No. 1 do, $1.15; choice white, $1.25. Corn higher; sales in bulk at 75@77c; sacked, 80@85c. Oats in demand and higher at 49@50c for bulk; 52@54c for sacked. Barley very quiet at 95c for Minnesota spring. Rye dull at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork at $26.50@27.00. Dry salt shoulders at 9¾@10c; clear sides at 14¼@14½c. Bacon—shoulders at 11c; clear rib at 15¾c; clear sides at 15¾c. Plain hams at 15c; canvassed at 18½c. Lard nominal at 14@14½c for tierce; 15½@16c for keg.

WHISKEY—Higher; held firm at 95c.

CATTLE—In request at $4.00@7.50.

HOGS—Quiet at $7.50@8.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 7,060 bu; oats, 1,600 bu; barley, 310 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—COTTON—Quiet and firm at 21c. Receipts, 603 bales; exports, 437 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal. Corn, 90@95c. Oats, 60@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $27.50@27.50. Lard, 15@16c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, quiet; sides, 16c; bulk shoulders, 10c; sides, 14@15c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4.25@5.75. Corn—White, $1.08@1.05. Oats advanced; sales at 64@65c. Bran, $1.25.

HAY—Prime, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $28.25@28.50. Bacon dull at 11½@16½c. Hams, 17@18½c. Lard—Tierce, 15@15½c; keg, 17@17½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Prime, 11@11½c. Molasses reboiled, 60@68c. Coffee firm; fair, 18@18½c; prime, 17½@17⅞c.

WHISKEY—$1.00.

MONETARY—Exchange, 191. New York sight exchange ⅛ per cent premium. Gold, 111⅛.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—No sales. Wheat—Sales 1,500 Chicago spring on private terms. Corn—Sales 2 carloads new Toledo at 95c on track; 500 bu old Western in railroad elevator. Oats, rye, and barley neglected.

SEEDS—Clover, $9.00; timothy, $5.90.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $26.50 for heavy mess. Lard, 15@15½c.

HIGHWINES—Neglected.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

PORT HURON ITEMS.—The schr Gibbs has been thoroughly overhauled and her decks lengthened during the past winter. She has also had a large and commodious cabin constructed. Messrs. Muir & Livingstone have laid the keel for a new barge of the following dimensions, viz.: Length, 180 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth at midships, 11 feet; at stem, 14 feet, and at post, 15 feet. Her capacity will be 600,000 feet of lumber.

AT ERIE.—There are thirty-three vessels of various dimensions at Erie harbor, ready for the spring trade.

HARBOR OF REFUGE.—The Canadian Government Engineer has made a report to the Dominion Parliament recommending Rondeau as a harbor of refuge on Lake Erie. The cost, complete with lighthouse, is estimated at $185,000.

NEW VESSEL.—A three-masted schooner of the following dimensions is being built at Toledo: 130 feet in length, 26 feet of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold, with 374 tons tonnage capacity. Her cabin will be 22x18. It is expected that she will be ready for launching by the 15th of April.

TRANSFER.—A one-half interest in the tug Aldrich, of Muskegon, has been sold to Milwaukee parties for $2,000.

MUSKEGON TUGS.—The following tugs will be employed at Muskegon during the coming summer, viz.: M. A. Ryerson, C. Campbell, H. Warner, Aldrich, Algoma, Monitor, R. W. Morris, Ezra Stevens, Pony, Eagle, Ellen, Lakeston.

THE BERTSCHY.—The steamer Bertschy, which has been purchased by Andrew Smith, of Depere, is to go into the iron trade between Escanaba, Green Bay and Depere, and in return take pig iron to Milwaukee.

SAGINAW RIVER.—The Saginaw *Enterprise*, of the 1st inst., has the following: "During Tuesday night the ice on the river commenced breaking up, and moved off slowly during the whole day yesterday. Below the bridges are large open spaces, but against the bridges on the upper side the ice is piled up in banks, requiring the attention of a number of men to keep the bridges clear. Up and down the river many pieces of ice, jammed together and pushed by strong currents, have been found wrecked. Several large rafts of logs, which will probably aggregate on the river over a million feet, and perhaps several millions, together with lumber, planks, and kinds of valuable wood are partially with the ice. Houses on low ground are partially inundated, and damage is threatened to the bridges and mill property." [illegible]

TRANSFERS OF VESSELS.—The following vessel transfers were recorded at the Custom House, in Milwaukee, last week:

Schr Banner, Hannah Sanford to G. Guldner, one-third, consideration $1,000.

Schr Banner, Hannah Sanford to C. B. Packard, two-thirds, consideration $4,800.

Schr Nabob, Thomas Jones to W. F. Higgie, one-sixth, consideration $1,000.

Schr Island City, John Piller to N. Jones, one-sixth, consideration $600.

Schr Island City, John Piller to F. Warner, one-sixth, consideration $500.

Scow Geo. Neill, Andrew Ehme to T. Holmann, one-fourth, consideration $500.

Schr Waleska, J. Lange to J. Gibbs, one-sixth, consideration $1,000.

Schr Waleska, J. Lange to F. Lange, one-sixth, consideration $1,000.

Schr Louisa McDonald, A. D. Sears to T. E. [illegible]

Howland, one-eighth, consideration $1,000.

Schr Waleska, J. G. Thayer to J. Thompson, one-fourth, consideration $1,750.

Scow Maple Leaf, J. Lund to G. Lund, one-sixth, consideration $1,000.

Scow Dan Sickles, J. Laird to W. Laird, one-sixth, consideration $500.

Tug B. W. Aldrich, R. Simmons to A. Breinig, one-eighth, consideration $2,000.

Tug B. W. Aldrich, B. F. Aldrich to A. Breinig, one-half, consideration $8,000.

Schr Day Spring, J. Thompson to J. Miller, one-third, consideration $1,333.

Schr Plymouth, J. Miller to J. Thompson, one-third, consideration $1,333.

Schr Sea Gem, H. C. Albrecht to J. Richards, one-third, consideration $1,000.

Schr Sea Gem, J. Richards to E. Schade, one-fourth, consideration $1,500.

Schr Sea Gem, H. E. Paine, W. Litchfield to J. Chase, four-tenths, consideration $1,500.

Schr Buena Vista, J. Sonnett to T. Robertson, one-sixth, consideration $500.

Schr Buena Vista, J. Sonnett to J. Robertson, one-fourth, consideration $500.

Schr Crusader, G. T. Reynolds to P. Bradley (the whole), consideration $600.

Schr Day Spring, J. Thompson to B. Ericssen, one-sixth, consideration $650.

Scow Monitor, D. Swinburne to N. Miller, one-third, consideration $1,500.

Scow Milton, D. Swinburne to E. Swinburne, one-fourth, consideration $1,500.

Scow Milton, G. Clange, to C. Clange, one-fourth, consideration $700.

Scow Monitor, G. Clarne to J. S. Wilson, one-third, consideration $1,500.

Schr Plymouth, P. Larson to A. Nelson, one-third, consideration $1,300.

Schr Milton, S. Gillaid to S. Gillaid, one-quarter, consideration $1,500.

Scow Monitor, J. Gillaid to S. Gillaid, one-quarter, consideration $1,333.

Brig Starlight, Thos. L. Parker to Strong and others (the whole), consideration $14,000.

Schr W. J. Whaling, S. Tabberner to A. L. Tyler, two-twenty-fourths, consideration $791.67.

Schr Liberty, L. Christinson to J. Thompson, one-eighth, consideration $600.

Schr W. H. Hinsdale, D. Douglass to J. White, one-quarter, consideration $500.

Schr W. H. Hinsdale, D. Douglass to F. Benfeld, one-half, consideration $500.

Schr Geo. W. Wescott, C. W. Wescott to G. W. Reed (the whole), consideration $4,000.

Prop J. Bertschy, N. Engelmann to A. Reid (the whole), consideration $30,000.

Tug Katy Reid, A. Reid to N. Engelmann (the whole), consideration $12,000.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Townsend.

186 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. [illegible] Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. "The Physician's Adviser" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Bassett,

187 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures for no charge the worst cases of seminal weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases. [illegible] Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultation free and confidential.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by DR. RAPHAEL, at 173 West Madison-st., upstairs. [illegible] All who are interested in life in endeavor, and who would know their fortune, [illegible] in Health and Long Life. [illegible] Direction for winning the affections of the opposite sex will be sent gratis with [illegible].

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver, and bowels to an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and remove the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive, or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, create disease, which results in prostration, and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, or sent by mail, by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 21st, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 5, ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with steamer MONTANA, Capt. [illegible]

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Manzanillo. That of the 21st connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 5th and 21st for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer AMERICA, leaving April 20, 1870.

For freight and passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., New York (F. R. BABY, Agent), or at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 3, N. R., fortnightly.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

BELLONA, COUCHE, April 7, at 3 p. m.

Rates of passage in Cabin, $90 and $75; steerage, $30, in currency. Steerage tickets from London to Havre, $40 in currency.

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply at No. 54 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

[illegible] DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Palpitation, Nervous, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Disorders, [illegible] 14 Lake-st., and at all druggists and grocers.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts. COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE. Depot—North Wells-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Night Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lombard Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosehill, Calvary, Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha and Waukegan trains leave from Wells street depot.		

Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.
E. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Saturday this train will leave at [illegible]		
Champaign Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
(St. Louis through line.)		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETROIT AND GRAND RAPIDS LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket Office, Lake-st., corner of Dearborn.

Passenger trains of this Company leave and arrive as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

REVENUE REFORM.

Mass Meeting of Merchants, Mechanics, and Laborers.

A Great Popular Demand for Reduced Taxation.

Startling Disclosures of the Tariff Oppressions.

Free and Unrestricted Commerce and Trade Demanded.

Speeches of Messrs. Coolbaugh, Hoyne, J. W. Foster, and E. A. Storrs.

The Resolutions Adopted.

On Saturday evening there assembled at Farwell Hall a very large meeting of citizens, in answer to a call signed by several hundred merchants and others, to consider the subject of revenue reform and a reduction of taxation. The meeting was not only large in point of numbers, but was imposing by the character of those present. The speeches and resolutions were received with appreciative approval, and every expression pointing to a reduction of taxation, and reform in the objects from which it is collected, was warmly applauded. A few minutes after 8 the gentlemen present were called to order by Colonel J. W. Foster, who nominated the Hon. William F. Coolbaugh as the President of the meeting. He was unanimously elected, and, on taking the chair, said:

SPEECH OF HON. W. F. COOLBAUGH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I concur fully in the opinion expressed by the large and influential number of the business men of this city, whose names were appended to the call for this meeting that "the time has now come when a material reduction can be made in the existing rate of national taxation, without detriment to the public credit." This question of taxation, whether referring to local or State, or to national taxes, is one of absorbing interest to all classes of the people, affecting alike the producer and consumer, the manufacturer and mechanic, the employer and employe. The attention of the public, by the rapid augmentation of our local taxes, has been so directly drawn to that quarter, that we seem in a measure to have lost sight of the burdens—many of them, I think, unnecessary—that are imposed upon us by the national government, and which are paralyzing our energies, and eating out our substance. At the risk of being a little tedious, I beg to call your attention as business men to a few facts. From the close of the war in 1865 to the end of the last fiscal year—embracing a little over four years—the people of the United States have paid into the National Treasury in the way of taxes—because it is virtually the same, whether collected in the shape of customs or by direct tax—the sum of $1,900,000,000. This sum exceeds, without doubt, that ever raised by any other nation on earth, in the way of taxes, in the same period of time, and shows not only the immense resources of the people of the United States, but is a convincing proof of their readiness to make all needful sacrifices to maintain the public credit. In the same period of time, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses growing out of the war, which could be only gradually (and have even not yet been) reduced to a peace basis, the public debt has been diminished more than $300,000,000.

It has been estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that, under the existing rate of taxation and impost duties, the receipts of the Treasury, including the surplus on hand, during the present fiscal year will exceed the expenditures over $120,000,000. This estimate, I have no doubt, will vary but little from the actual result. In the present condition of the country, when we are not suffering under positive present financial distress, we are, at least feeling the burdens of taxation to such a degree as to excite well-founded apprehensions about the future, it is time to examine and see whether our national taxes cannot safely be reduced. For one, believing, as I do, in the sacred obligation we are under to pay every dollar of the national debt, principal and interest, I do not believe that it is a wise or sound policy, looking at the present condition of the country, and the depression in trade and business which so widely prevails, to require of the people the necessary sacrifices to extinguish it so rapidly as we have been doing.

A reduction of $50,000,000 per annum, it seems to me, is as much as prudence requires and the country can bear. This would enable us to save $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 to the people annually in direct taxes and duties on imports. It would enable us to lessen the cost of almost every article of prime necessity used in tilling the soil or carrying its products to market. It would enable our "Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled" when they become wearied,—if they ever should,—with their ceaseless wranglings over the dead and half forgotten carcasses of past dissensions, to do something useful and practical for the relief of their constituents, by removing the whole brood of stamp taxes, which are vexatious and annoying, and yield a revenue so small that they could be easily dispensed with.

I would abolish the whole list, except those required on conveyances of real estate and on the trust deeds of mammoth railroad or other corporations.

It would permit the abolition of the tax on sales of merchandise amounting to nearly $9,000,000 per annum.

It would justify the modification, if not the absolute and unconditional repeal of the income tax, which is excessive, and, in the words of the Commissioner, "constitutes a real grievance, being greater than ever imposed by any other nation, except in extraordinary national exigencies." This tax is not only odious, but inquisitorial in its character, and demoralizing to private as well as public integrity. It is more obnoxious than Brigham Young's system of tithes, because it is more unequal in its operation and more difficult to execute impartially. I hold this tax to be, in its effect, contrary to the spirit and genius of our government, and would urge, now that the public necessities do not require it, its discontinuance.

These and other taxes of like import can be safely reduced, if not wholly abolished, without in any way injuring the public credit; and if by their entire repeal a sum greater than $50,000,000 should be deducted from the national revenue, then, if necessary, make up the deficiency by *increasing the present tax on whiskey and tobacco*. The receipts from the taxes on these articles, whiskey and tobacco, amounted during last year to over $80,000,000. I believe that, "without detriment to the public interest," the tax on whiskey alone might be made to yield $100,000,000 per annum instead of one-half that sum as at present. I have no earthly doubt that a tax of $1 per gallon can be as easily collected as 50 cents, and experience has proved that the quantity used and consumed is not perceptibly diminished by the enhanced price. If the increase of the tax on whiskey would justify and enable Congress "without detriment to the public interest" to reduce materially [illegible] the present duties on many imported articles of general use and prime necessity, and to abolish altogether the income tax and other grievous and annoying special taxes which I have enumerated, then I say, as a business man, having no interests in the matter other than the public good, but speaking in behalf of an oppressed and outraged people, let it be done. I am glad to see the interest manifested on this subject by the people of Chicago who paid last year in direct taxes to the General Government over *seven and a half millions*, a sum larger with one exception than that paid by any other Congressional district in the United States. It is time that your voice should be heard and your opinions respected.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

VICE PRESIDENTS, ETC.

Dr. Wickersham, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, moved that the following gentlemen act as Vice Presidents of this meeting: J. M. Richards, C. B. Farwell, Marshall Field, Geo. C. Cook, Frank D. Gray, I. Y. Munn, V. A. Turpin, C. M. Culbertson, D. Kreigh, Daniel A. James, W. M. Egan, Wm. Blair, S. J. Surdam, S. C. Griggs, F. L. Underwood, Washington Libby, E. F. Hollister, J. V. Clarke, John Holden, Swayne Wickersham, F. F. Spencer, Edwin Hunt, N. O. Williams, H. O. Hurlbut, Chas. Biggs, John A. Markley, D. B. Fiske, A. F. Seeberger, H. G. Miller, Wm. A. Butters, E. R. Burnham, Robt. Law, John Tyrrell, C. Hitchcock, W. F. Storey, C. H. Ray, Henry W. King, Chas. S. Kellogg, Wm. McKindley, O. L. Grant, Clinton Briggs, Wirt Dexter, W. B. Keen, M. D. Ogden, W. T. Allen, I. N. Arnold, L. Z. Leiter, John C. Haines, Samuel W. Fuller, Hugh Adams, C. H. Curtis, Chas. Gossage, F. D. Cossitt, John F. Tracy, John M. Douglass, Chas. L. Woodman, Geo. L. Dunlap, E. B. Phillips, T. B. Blackstone. Secretaries—J. K. C. Forrest, Franklin McVeigh, H. W. Bishop.

The gentlemen named on the above list were unanimously elected.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. COOLBAUGH. I understand that at the meeting held in this hall some two weeks ago, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions upon the subject embraced in the call for the meeting. If that committee have discharged their duty and are prepared to report, they will please do so.

MR. THOMAS HOYNE. I have a copy of the resolutions, which I am instructed to report by the committee appointed at the preceding meeting, which consists of Horace White, D. A. Gage, J. C. Dore, and myself.

Mr. Hoyne then read the resolutions, as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his last annual report, has shown that there will be a surplus in the public treasury at the end of the present fiscal year of *one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars*; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that a payment of the public debt at the rate of fifty millions per annum, in addition to the large expenses of the National Government, is all that can be reasonably asked of the tax-payers of this country at the present time; therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to take immediate steps for a reduction of at least fifty millions of dollars in the rate of national taxation.

Resolved, That, in the abatement of taxes, those which are most oppressive and burdensome in proportion to the amount of revenue which they yield to the government should be abolished first.

Resolved, That taxes should be levied solely for the support of the government and the maintenance of its credit, and that the imposition of taxes having for their object the transfer of capital from one class, section, or individual to another, without the consent of the owners, is unjust, delusive, impolitic, and opposed to all the principles of republican government.

Resolved, That commerce, trade, and industry are founded upon the mutual exchange of services among men, and that whatever operates to cripple or obstruct such exchange can only be productive of loss to the whole community.

Resolved, That the present tariff has destroyed the ship-building industry, and almost annihilated the foreign commercial marine of the United States; that it has prohibited the construction, on our lakes and rivers, of iron vessels with increased carrying capacity in proportion to tonnage and draught of water, with greater durability and diminished outlay for repairs and insurance—all of which tend to materially cheapen the transport of products; that while this tariff is unnecessarily increasing the profits of the iron producer, it is crippling the ship-building and ship-owning interests of the great lakes and rivers, so that, as respects competition with our Canadian rivals, these interests are placed by the General Government at a great disadvantage, and this in the face of the most abundant natural resources for ship-building and navigation.

Resolved, That, to the same unwise policy is chargeable, in a large degree, the heavy cost of railroad transportation, the cost of such transportation being always in proportion to the cost of iron; and that it is idle for the Western farmer, notwithstanding his superior advantages of soil and climate, to expect to compete with agriculturists in other parts of the world, when his products are conveyed to market over rails which cost 80 per cent more than they cost elsewhere.

Resolved, That our system of taxation should be readjusted and simplified, with a view to raising the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles, to the end that the cost of collection may be decreased and a fruitful source of corruption removed.

Resolved, That the income tax places an unjust and unequal burden upon the honest portion of the community, and operates as a discouragement to thrift as well as a premium to dishonesty, and should not be re-enacted by Congress.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are under lasting obligations to Hon. David A. Wells for his bold, comprehensive, and invaluable reports upon the resources of the country and the principles of taxation; and that the inability of his assailants to meet his facts and arguments is made apparent by their unjustifiable and unsustained charges against his private character. We respectfully request our members of Congress to use their influence to continue the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue until the reforms which Mr. Wells has so ably presented shall have been carried into effect.

Resolved, That the tax on gross receipts, which enables corporations to charge their customers five times as much as they themselves pay to the government, should be entirely abolished.

Resolved, That the existing tax on sales, which produces scarcely eight millions of revenue, is an unnecessary burden, causing a loss to the tax-payers far greater than the amount which is received by the government therefrom, and should be abolished.

Resolved, That the reduction of taxes generally will enable the government to reduce very materially the expenses of the Revenue Department, which reduction will [illegible] many of the taxes so abated.

Resolved, That in the present depressed state of all kinds of business it is unwise and unjust to continue paying the principal of the public debt at the rate of [illegible] per month; that the debt was created for the benefit of posterity as well as of the present generation, and that the burden of it should not be imposed wholly upon the present generation, and that we can see no [illegible] in continuing to pay the interest on that portion of the debt which has already been extinguished.

Resolved, That the true method of reducing the interest on the debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists [illegible] lend money at lower rates of interest than [illegible] continue to pay, so long as repudiation or confiscation, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

After reading the resolutions, which were [illegible] adopted, Mr. Hoyne spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS HOYNE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: All persons who object to the present tariff are classed as repudiators, or as opposed to all taxation. Now we do not come here to protest against the payment of taxes, the necessary support of all governments, but we do protest against all unnecessary and unequal taxation, because oppressive and unjust. The great distinctive and cardinal principle of American government is the complete equality and independence of all persons before the law. All legislation, therefore, in the interest of any class of individuals, all manner of action which the government attempts, whereby burdens are imposed on some that others may be profited, is totally subversive of this fundamental principle of republican equality and right. The institution of slavery deprived a class of the right to labor for themselves alone, and the American people abolished that institution. The recent civil war completed the entire unity of the work which was left incomplete by the revolutionary fathers. It is one of the most striking lessons in the whole range of history, how nobly the American nation vindicated the integrity of democratic institutions by the cost of a great war, which, at an expense of thousands of millions of dollars, emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves.

The American revolution was, in itself, a revolt of the colonies against the unjust pretensions of Great Britain to levy unequal taxes upon the industry and the commerce of their people. It signified also the emancipation of the human intellect from all restrictions and laws bearing against the greatest freedom of the masses of mankind. It was, in effect, meant to be a revolution against all privileged classes and their dogmas [illegible]. The Declaration of Independence [illegible] the great truth that "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In the moral advancement of these truths, the people of this country have secured the freedom of opinion, freedom of speech and of the press, but have overlooked the freedom of trade. In all that respects our material advancement and the developing and husbanding of our great national resources and wealth, the United States are more behind in the race of civilization to-day than any nation on the globe except the Chinese, and even this ancient "Chronos" is sundering the chains of her errors and her tyranny, and sending out embassies to assert a place among commercial nations.

Our systems of taxation, and our tariff, are a retrograde movement against the clearest truths of a sound political economy. There is the more injustice done because the burdens imposed are concealed from the people under the most deceitful popular phraseology. If the people generally understood that "protection to American industry" meant, as the fact is, that taxes were levied to made high prices for the *poor*, and high profits for the rich, the present tariffs would be swept from our statute books before another Congress ever closed its session.

The despotisms of ancient times *protected* classes on account of *birth*. The endowments and privileges of the State were lavishly granted for remuneration to those who were to govern. Monopolies and *titles* rewarded the "Iron Barons" of those iron days, while the "Iron Barons" of this age demand *protection* for high profits and duties!

Now, fellow-citizens, what principle is it that requires the common laborer to pay 30 cents a pound for best English blankets to cover himself and children against the inclemency of our seasons, or $2 per yard for cloth to make his garments? If you say it is to exclude the foreign article and foreign labor, then why not, on the same principle, require the exclusion of the *foreign* laborer by emigration, that the poor laborer may be protected?

Why not even exclude labor-saving machinery, as it tends to throw labor out of its employment?

They then say the *wages* of the working men have been raised! So they have. They have advanced at the rate of 58 per cent., while all the necessaries of life have likewise advanced 80 per cent. So, if you start with these figures since the present tariff went into operation, you would find the common workman with only $580, to purchase $800 worth of the common necessaries of life. So you see, if he was making both ends meet before this, he is now running in debt every year the difference between $580 and $800, or $220 per annum.

The world was always governed too much. The government cannot regulate the business of individuals. Commerce is a thing of so many wills and desires that it must be left entirely free of control. History demonstrates that all attempts of government to regulate it have proved abortive. It is like attempts to regulate the laws of comets or the seasons. Such experiments, if not injurious, could be tolerated. But these attempts waste and destroy the time and material of the people, and all interests are affected in the hindrances to material growth and true progress.

If you desire to find at this day the most baleful effects of this kind of legislation in the interests of classes, look at the destruction of the American shipping interest within the last ten years!

Our commerce on the high seas, that was formerly the pride of our country, American property as once carried in our American bottoms, has nearly disappeared. In this respect, our civilization has been dimmed, our progress arrested—a century will scarcely repair the wrong; *and our own legislation* has done this. If ten piratical crafts had been launched, like the Alabama, against our commerce by Great Britain, they could never have so effectually cleared the ocean of American ships as our American Congress has done.

Let us look at this. Ten years ago, our merchant marine carried our flag and our property over every ocean. Our flag was seen on the Mersey and on the Thames; at Liverpool and London, it proudly swept the masts of hundreds of the proudest merchantmen in the world. We had lines of clipper-ships and packets which for model, beauty, and speed and power, excelled those of the world. Better naval architects, seamen and skilled workmen never existed. The clumsily rigged hulks of England were disappearing, and other governments sought advantage of our shipyards to have vessels constructed of superior build. There was not a harbor or haven on the globe, on which our national flag was not seen. It seemed as if, while we raised the hope of the world in behalf of free government, we also had doomed the *craft* and *selfishness* of trade in trampling forever on all the dogmas of a narrow, restrictive policy that had shackled the intercourse and commerce of the world.

But in view of all this, where are we, this year of 1870.

In the eight lines of magnificent iron steamers now carrying the mails and passengers of our country, not one of the ships carries the American flag. The flag of some *foreign* nation floats over each.

I know the "Williams & Guion" line, as I crossed in one of them in 1867. The owners are both American capitalists of great energy and enterprise, and also of proved patriotism. They are especial friends of our Western interests, and have exerted all their influence in cheapening transportation for Western products from our city to the seaboard. They gave the name of our own city to one of their magnificent steamers. They have now a line of *ten* great steamships carrying mails, passengers, and freights between Liverpool and New York. But all these ships navigate the ocean under the *English flag*. The tariff upon iron makes it impossible to build them in this country for competition against foreign rivals. The laws of this country, by their injustice and partiality to ironmongers, in effect *outlaw* the business of ship-building on American waters.

If you cross the Atlantic still further, you will find your pride, as an American, humiliated by ascertaining that along the Clyde, on both banks, near Glasgow, there are ten miles of shipyards, in which the "song of the ship" is raised by thousands of voices, and hundreds of American shipbuilders and naval architects contribute to this great branch of industry. There is to be found *American capital* building English ships for our American commerce. Can folly and selfishness go further than this in utterly destroying the resources and abilities of a great nation—remorselessly slaughtering the interests of many at the behests of a mercenary few?

But even this is not all! The men that build these ships, the sailors and Captains that man them, all their stores and provisions of all kinds, rigging, cables, fuel, clothes, &c., are to be furnished on the other side of the water.

And as our excuse for all this ruinous and destructive policy, it is said that we are deprived of cheap iron to give employment to *American laborers*!

Let us see to what an extent this is done. Mr. Wells, in his report, shows this, had we continued to increase in our ship-building in the same ratio as from 1827 to 1857, we should have built, in 1866, at least 500,000 tons of shipping.

We did, in fact, build only 50,000 tons, leaving a difference against us of 450,000 tons, equal to 600 ships of 750 tons each.

These 600 ships would give employment annually to about 30,000 men. To man them would require 6,000 men, and to furnish them in chains, cables, rigging, &c., would employ 4,000 more, making up an aggregate of 40,000 men thrown out of employment in this single department of industry! while the iron makers, so protected, under a tariff that excludes this work in our country, employ only some 12,000 men all told. It would be unfair to say, however, that more than 200 realize any profit upon this general ruin.

And yet this is not the entire damage inflicted by this unjust legislation upon our people by this illusory theory of home protection.

Our great inland waters, carrying more commerce and value in property, *four* fold, than the foreign shipping, and of more value than all our foreign trade, have scarcely a single iron ship or craft of any kind. It is demonstrable that the transportation of Western products in iron vessels is equivalent to a deepening of the St. Clair Flats, and the enlargement of our canals.

Mr. Wells has shown how an iron vessel of 1,200 tons will draw fourteen inches less water than a wooden vessel of the same tonnage.

Then there is to be added the durability of the vessel, less rates of insurance, and more capacity of stowage.

Here, then, upon our own waters, at our very doors, are the interests of the whole West sacrificed to increase the profits of a single article, in which 12,000 men out of 40,000,000 of people are engaged.

What kind of legislative justice and equality call you this under our Republican institutions?

You may add to these shipping and producing interests others, such as the bridge building and railroad interests of the country, for which the same 40,000,000 are taxed to pay the ironmongers at increased rates of fare and cost for bridges.

I have only time to conclude with a general view of the operations of this tariff upon other interests of our country.

Out of 4,000 articles specifically subject to duty, there are twenty which pay the government one-half of all the revenue received at the Custom Houses. Among these 4,000 articles is the whole line of chemicals. These are "the rawest of raw materials," and enter into the drugs and medicines of the poor, and also many of the mechanical and other arts. These things cannot be, never have been, and never will be produced in this country. And yet, would it be believed, that for the purpose of testing the qualities of such goods, experienced chemists are employed, at large salaries, in different Custom Houses of the country? Think of a Priestly or Lavator for instance, employed to test whether *pyro-ligneous acid* is under or above 1.014 specific gravity, and yet, perhaps, paying some $3 on duty to the United States. Think of glue paying $17 a year, to keep out anything which should lower the price of "Spalding's Glue." Think of acetate ammonia paying $4; ostrich eggs, $6; the Brazilian bug pays $20; sourkrout $6; garden soil paid some $6; and so you could pick out hundreds of trifles which only contribute to pay a lazy crowd of Custom House officers in collecting an amount of tax insufficient even to pay the expense of office rent and fuel. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gave us an illustration of a case where the owner of a marsh in New Jersey which grew *flag-root*, went on to Washington and had a tax imposed on flag-root to *protect* the New Jersey marsh.

All this legislation is the evil of our times. We are surrounded with corruption and corruptionists in all our administrative offices. Taxation is the form under which corrupt men are covering up their schemes of plunder to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the people. Taxation is the cry now of the public robber in all directions. By taxation the means of the honest citizen is first extorted from his pocket, that it may afterward be squandered in jobs and contracts for the benefit of the jobber and the thief. All taxes are increasing until property has nearly lost its value in the annual drafts which it is subject to pay. We are not staggering beneath our debts, but we are crushed beneath the weight of a taxation which, like an infected atmosphere, presses upon all things, and all spaces, with pestilence and death. We no longer have any thing in freedom. The peril of the nation arises no longer from foreign enemies; they wait to see us sinking under our own corruptions. Tariffs to protect the rich and oppress the poor are threatening us in our very infancy with the premature decay that ensues upon prodigacy, extravagance and waste. This fearful incompetency of virtue to legislate or be heard in our councils betrays the sure ruin that is approaching. Statesmanship has gone; public virtue has disappeared, and it would really seem as if nothing were left us but a *revolution!* Revolutions have been always remedies when nothing else remained that could give any hope of change to nations under evils that otherwise seemed without a remedy.

Yes! there is one hope in this country always—that the people themselves may, through the ballot, effect what in other countries has been effected with the bullet. Our great natural resources, that have so long stood the drain of exhaustion, are finally yielding to the general depression. And we are without the fresh spring of that elastic youth which has hitherto withstood disasters, because the infernal burthens that craft and selfishness have devised weigh upon the national limbs, and its energies are fettered. The restrictions of our tariff laws and the burthens of our taxation, like the rocks which Jove is said to have piled upon his enemies, the Titans of old time, bind us to an eternity of hopeless struggle which always attends upon national injustice and fraud, ending only in irretrievable national ruin.

Colonel J. W. Foster was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COLONEL FOSTER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The two hundred names attached to the call for this meeting, embracing our most active business men, is a pretty good indication of the interest which is felt in favor of revenue reform. With the shrinkage now going on in reference to almost all commercial values, and with no abatement in the rates of taxation, all classes of people, more earnestly than ever before, inquire, "Is the present system just and uniform in its operation? Is not the amount greater than is required to support the government and maintain the public credit?" I believe that every reflecting person, not specially interested in upholding monopolies, will answer both questions in the affirmative.

We have a government founded theoretically on the doctrine of the largest liberty of the individual, provided that, in the exercise of that liberty, he does not encroach on the rights of his neighbor. The varying dispositions of individuals give origin to a diversity of pursuits. What shall prove most profitable or most congenial, may safely be left to individual sagacity. Every one is entitled, as a natural right, to the full fruition of his labor, subject, however, to the surrender of such portion as the government may exact for [illegible] of [illegible] purposes. He has the natural right of [illegible] exchanging whatever he produces [illegible] ever he chooses. This freedom [illegible] the animating spirit of indu[illegible]. Patriotism does not require that he should [illegible] half of the exchangeable value of [illegible] fellow countryman; or that with A because he [illegible] more advantageous exchange he should refuse [illegible] is a foreigner. It is to be presumed [illegible] the individual will consult exclusively [illegible] self-interest—that he will sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest.

How far are these natural rights respected by the government? We have a most complicated revenue system, graduated all the way from a free list up to absolute prohibition. In a large majority of instances the object of these discriminating duties is not revenue, but exclusion; in other words, the government exercises the right of direct interference with the profits of labor—it impoverishes one industry to enrich another. Our shipping is destroyed that manufactures may thrive. Our farmers are compelled to sell by the lowest standard, and buy by one exorbitantly high. To one class the government says, "You shall sell at the competing price of the world;" to another, "We will cause you to receive, by an act of Congress, 50, 80, even 100 per cent more than your article is worth." To show that these declarations are not unfounded, I cite a few examples. There is the article of blankets, which, in the absence of a tariff, would sell in the New York market at $3.50 a pair, but command $5.50. Now here are $2 extra paid over and above what the article is worth. The purchaser consoles himself with the patriotic idea that this sum has gone into the vaults of the Treasury, and that it will contribute directly to the support of government, and perhaps, to satisfy himself as to the amount of revenue derived from this source, he refers to the Custom House returns, and finds that the revenue is *nil*. Here, then is a bounty of $2 paid the manufacturer on every pair of blankets sold.

Let us illustrate this principle a little further. Suppose that, in the absence of all protection, a customer, even Horace Greeley himself, were to enter Stewart's, or Field & Leiter's, and inquire for blankets. Two samples are shown him. "This," says the accommodating clerk, "is an English article; the price is $3.50 a pair. That, however, is an American article, equally good, but the price is $5.50. Now, from your well-known zeal in patronizing home industry, I suppose you will not hesitate to take the American article." Is there a man in this audience who believes that, under these circumstances, even Horace Greeley would purchase an American blanket? What propriety is there, then, in enacting a law compelling an individual to do what his private judgment rejects. "But," says the Protectionist, "this tax is insignificant, and there need be no fuss made about it." It is not insignificant; it amounts to not less than $6,000,000 a year. Reduce the duty to 20 per cent, and the government will get a revenue, and the consumer will be relieved of a portion of the tax. Reduce the duty to 10 per cent, and the government will get a larger revenue, and the consumer will get blankets at a reasonable price.

There is the article of Lowell ingrain carpets, largely used by families in moderate circumstances in furnishing their houses. Before the war, this article commanded 75 cents a yard; now the consumer pays $1.30. Here is a percentage of 73 cents added to the cost of an article, for the benefit, mainly, of two or three carpet mills in Massachusetts.

There is a duty of 50 cents a pound and 50 per cent *ad valorem* on webbings, and 40 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem* on lastings. These articles enter largely into the manufacture of a certain class of shoes. What is the result? A few webbing mills are enormously enriched, the revenue of the government is decreased, the price of shoes is increased 70 per cent, and the manufacturer is excluded from the foreign markets in which he formerly drove a profitable trade. This great interest, the boot and shoe-interest, whose annual product is in excess of $120,000,000, and which employs 180,000 people, has never sought protection, and the effect of this system has been to fetter their industry and restrict their markets to our own territory.

As another illustration, let us take the article of salt—an article of universal consumption and absolutely necessary to the human economy. One would suppose that an enlightened government, if they taxed such an article, would do it for purely revenue purposes. Before the war, in our market, salt sold for 25 cents a bushel. Since the imposition of the tariff it has remained steady at 50 cents, an enhancement in price of over 100 per cent. Estimating the entire consumption of the United States at 30,000,000 bushels, and taking 28 cents as the cost of production, as shown by Mr. Wells' report, it is evident that the people pay an annual tax of over $10,500,000. Who gets it? The government receives a little over $1,000,000. The injustice of this tax will be apparent when it is stated that the Syracuse Salt Company export 500,000 bushels of salt to the British provinces, where they directly compete with the foreign producer, and they also supply the fishermen on the coast, who, being entitled to a drawback, get their salt at 18 cents a bushel. This enumeration might be extended almost indefinitely. Disguise it as you may—talk in rhetorical flourishes about patriotism, national independence, American labor, home industry, and all such clap-trap phrases—yet the fact stands boldly out that, by a system of cunningly-devised legislation, certain classes of the community are robbed that others may be enriched. It is a violation of natural justice, an infringement of individual rights. Revenue is not the object sought, but exclusion. Vexatious impediments are interposed to fetter commerce and build up special industries. A patriotic people will consent to be taxed to an almost unlimited extent, so long as they are convinced that the taxes are rightfully applied. It is the misapplication of taxes that constitutes the sting. In these times our people are not in a humor to tolerate taxation to build up decayed or experimental industries.

Cheap coal and cheap iron rest at the basis of all successful manufacturing industry. So far as relate to the crude materials, no nation is so bountifully supplied as the United States; but these great interests, too, have been monopolized. To break down these monopolies would be a returning step toward cheap production. With cheap production would come a revival of our foreign commerce. We should again get a foothold in those foreign markets from which we have been excluded by our self-imposed Chinese policy. Subsidies to steamships and sailing vessels, while they impose additional burdens on the people, will not revive commerce. When, availing ourselves of the peculiar conditions of our soil and climate, we produce certain articles cheaper than the most favored nations, then we may look for such an event. Congress may compel, and does compel, our people to pay, in many instances, 50 per cent more than an article is worth, but it cannot impose these conditions on the markets of the world.

Mr. Wells has shown in his last report how, by reducing, moderately, the duties on three articles—pig iron, salt, and lumber—there would result an immediate and direct gain to the people of $50,000,000, while the loss to the government, in revenue, would be less than $2,500,000.

Estimating the product of anthracite coal at 13,000,000 tons, the repeal of the coal duty ($1.25 a ton) would be followed by a reduction in the price equal to the entire duty. This would amount, as a relief to the people, to $15,000,000 a year, while the government would lose less than $500,000. We may judge of the languishing condition of the anthracite coal trade in our market, when we find it selling at $15 a ton; and our recollections extend back to the time when, without any scarcity in the supply, it sold for $24. At that time, in the interior of Illinois and Wisconsin, our farmers were burning corn for fuel; and it would have required four bushels of corn to buy a bushel of anthracite.

Let us adduce a few facts as to the cost of its production. The valuation, according to the census of 1860, was about $1.26 a ton. In 1858, the Reading Railroad Company mined and delivered coal on cars for 87½ cents a ton. At this time, the miners, I believe, are on a strike, standing out for $3 a ton for mining. These strikes have become chronic and give no special alarm to the proprietors. They usually take place at a time when there is an excess of supply, and cease when that excess ceases. Thus the price is kept up to the exact point necessary to exclude foreign coal. The miners are protected to the extent, and even beyond, of the cost of delivering the coal at the pit's mouth. So that the foreigner cannot start a ton of coal in competition, until he has paid all the costs of mining.

This duty is no protection to the West. We have nothing to fear from foreign competition. What the proprietors have most to dread are the labor combinations, fostered by this system of bounties, by which their business pursuits are at any time liable to be jeopardized.

The wool manufacturers, in a recent manifesto, have shown that excessive protection has crippled their operations; and the wool grower must content himself with diminished prices.

Looking through the whole schedule of duties, it is easy to see that the people might be relieved of $50,000,000 of taxes, while the government would not lose $10,000,000 revenue.

How do the Committee of Ways and Means meet this almost universal demand for reduced taxation? By a bill in which the most obnoxious features of the present tariff are retained and new monopolies provided for. They seem to regard the government as a great eleemosynary institution for the support of disabled industries. They enter into all the minutiae which regulate the employment of capital and industry. They endeavor to apportion the profits according to a fixed scale. One Pennsylvanian has a rather poor-paying nickel mine—the only one in the country—and that he may prosper, an additional duty of twenty-five cents a pound is imposed on that article. Another Pennsylvanian is desirous of engaging in the tin-plate manufacture. Three things are required—tin and palm oil, which we do not produce, and iron rolled in thin sheets, which we do produce. The accommodating committee propose to remit all duties on the first two articles, which now give a revenue of $280,000, while on the manufactured article the duty is increased 57 per cent. Thus, the furniture of every kitchen in the land is taxed that a single individual may thrive.

If there is any one thing in the construction of railroads which will inure to the benefit of the country, it is the substitution of steel for iron rails; and yet the committee, instead of encouraging this substitution, propose to increase the duty on this article 20 per cent, to benefit two or three steel rolling mills.

Almost the only apparent recommendation in the interests of the people is the proposed reduction on certain grades of sugar, but the men engaged in the sugar trade find that this is a cunningly-devised scheme to give the refiners a monopoly of the market.

I cannot, Mr. President, go further into an examination of this class legislation without trespassing upon the time of other gentlemen who are to address this meeting; but, before closing, I wish to make a few remarks as to the effect of the protective system on the development of the West. I would not make such a reference if I believed that this system was calculated to increase the prosperity of *all* classes and *all* sections, but I do not. We have increased unprecedentedly in wealth and population, not in consequence of this system, but in spite of it. Our cheap lands and productive soil have made this the favored seat of agriculture and the attractive home of the emigrant. Agriculture then is, and will be for a long while to come, the pursuit which will absorb the bulk of our people. While the price of nearly all agricultural products is determined by the foreign market, the price of nearly everything received in exchange is 50 per cent above the market value of the world. The purchasing power of 100 bushels of wheat in the New York market is from 30 to 70 per cent less than in 1860, when we had what the protectionists call a free trade tariff. Thus it will be seen that the beauties of protection are not appreciated by the Western farmers. The average rate of wages for a farm hand is $16 a month, with board, or $25 without board. Would the coal-miner of Pennsylvania or the iron-miner of Michigan be content with such remuneration?

Until the introduction of railroads the prairies repelled settlement. The materials for the construction of houses and fences could not be obtained. Now, so soon as a road is built, stations spring up, an agricultural population flows in, and the country becomes subdued and is rendered productive. The tariff operates as a restraint upon emigration, by retaining population in the seaboard cities, which would otherwise seek homes among us. It retards the construction of railroads, and the consequent development of the country, by adding nearly twofold to their cost, and enhancing for all time the rate of transportation on every article received or sent to market. This system of class legislation, sprung upon the country during the terrible struggle for national life, cannot much longer stand the test of an enlightened public sentiment. A large body of earnest, reflecting men are enlisted for its overthrow. They do not advocate rash action, producing shock and confusion, but they enter a firm protest against the mischiefs brought upon the public industries, and insist upon their abatement. The efforts of the Free Trade League of New York are worthy of all commendation; and the admirable reports of Mr. Wells have done much to enlighten the people as to the injustice and impolicy of this system. It is a system which directly interferes with the freedom of the individual in disposing of the fruits of his labor; it interferes, too, with the equal development and the just balance of our diversified interests. It is rapidly creating marked distinctions in society,—ostentatious wealth on the one hand, and abject poverty on the other. While we see around us such evidences of thrift and luxury, let us reflect that there is in our midst a mass of human misery struggling for the necessaries of life. While this system is calculated to increase the opulence of one class, let us inquire, is it calculated to alleviate the misery of the other? He who can answer in the affirmative has clearer views of the progress of society toward the ultimate goal of moral, social, and intellectual elevation than comes within the ken of my short vision.

MR. COOLBAUGH. I have the honor to introduce to you my distinguished and eloquent Barnacle friend, Emery A. Storrs.

Mr. Storrs then addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. E. A. STORRS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I feel highly complimented by the introduction of your worthy President. I feel complimented in being called a Barnacle first. [Applause.] I feel complimented at being called his friend next. As a consistent sticker to the Republican party from the time it was first born into existence down to to-day, having never jumped the track nor bolted its ticket, having advocated its principles from the time I was old enough to advocate anything at all, I am entitled to be called a Barnacle. [Applause.] I am here to-night to preach from no new text. I am here to-night singing no new song, discussing and attempting to enforce no new principle. I am here to-night, on the old line, to advocate an idea as old as the government, to advocate which the Republican party was called into existence, to complete which I hope will be the future purpose of the same organization. For twenty years, during the existence of the Republican party, it has committed itself to the principles of individual freedom. It has committed itself to the freedom of individual thought; to the freedom of individual speech; to the freedom of individual action; to the freedom of individual opinion, and the right of each individual to the enjoyment of the proceeds of his own labor. I am here to-night advocating that last doctrine, which has always, as I understand it, been a leading element in the Republican faith. [Applause.] In my judgment, the system of protection is an invasion of that right. To me it makes no difference whether the person who is deprived of it is a negro or a white man. It makes no difference how an individual is thus wronged, whether by a refusal to pay him his earnings, or by taking them away from him after they have been paid to him. The wrong is the same, and the principle involved is the same. As a Republican, I could consistently maintain no other position than that of opposition to any scheme by which such a result was brought about. I am assured, however, by some of my old Republican friends who have travelled with me in the party when the going was bad and the weather was severe, who have attended me when the procession was small and the skies were inclement, when conservative gentlemen who own manufactories were standing upon the sidewalk heaving mud at the procession—I am assured by my associates in that great party, now that we have become prosperous and are able to ride in spring-seated carriages, that I am falling into bad company, and that the Copperheads are affiliated with me. [Laughter.] I say to my Republican brethren, "Be not afraid." [Merriment.] We pay from five to fifty and a hundred dollars a year each to promulgate the gospel among the heathen. Why, in the name of God, shall we not accept the voluntary conversion of the Copperhead? [Laughter and applause.] If a Hindoo is worth saving, is not an old-fashioned Democrat? If there are any seeds of truth in him, shall we not develop them? Because we are on the right platform, shall we get off because he gets on it? [Laughter.]

I am rejoiced that we have found something at last which smacks of freedom that meets the approval of a Democrat. I am free to admit that we have been compelled to wait long for this result, but it is none the less gratifying now that it has been reached. We secured free soil, free thought, free speech, free men, without their assistance. I shall be very glad to make the circuit complete and make free trade with their assistance. It is never too late for good works. The eleventh hour was in time, and, as the good old hymn expresses it:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

That hymn expresses Christian doctrine, and under it, there is, I think, some margin left for a Democrat to engage in forwarding so good a work as securing freedom of trade. [Applause and laughter.]

My objections to the present tariff are not directed to its details merely. I am opposed to it not simply because it enhances the cost of iron and salt and other articles of prime necessity to the consumer, but I am opposed to the system upon which it is founded, and should be opposed to any tariff framed for the purpose of protecting any particular branch of industry whatever.

I believe that any legislation having for its object the protection of literature, religion, or industry is radically and altogether vicious and unsound. I think that government transcends its legitimate functions when it interferes with any man in the enjoyment of his religious belief, of his political opinions, or of his natural right to follow such calling as he desires, and to buy and sell where he pleases. It is because the rights I have named are natural rights that any legislative interference with them, even when such legislation has proceeded from the best of motives, has always proved so mischievous in its character and so disastrous in its consequences.

The protection of any particular form of religious belief, or of religion itself, presupposes that religion, or the form protected, is not able to hold its own, and because it is in danger of being overcome, the government must step in to its assistance.

To those who believe more in the dexterity of the devil than they do in the goodness and power of God, the protection of religion by legislation may seem necessary. But to those who have sufficient faith in the religion which they profess to believe, and the confidence which they ought to have in the truth of its teachings and in the evidences upon which it is founded, no protection by government will be deemed necessary, for such a religion would be abundantly able to take care of itself.

The same may be said of political creeds. Whenever a government is founded upon principles so questionable in their character, or pursues a policy so doubtful in its wisdom that those principles or that policy require protection to uphold them against adverse criticism and free discussion, the time has certainly arrived when a government thus founded should be changed, and the policy thus pursued should be repudiated.

Nor is the case any better with literature. Bounties paid to authors by government are melancholy admissions that the intellect thus protected is not able to stand alone. And, as I shall have occasion to show you, the mischief is two-fold in its character. It not only deprives those not engaged in literary pursuits of what is justly their own, but it works the ruin of those who are protected.

Is there anything about trade which takes it out of, or beyond, the reach of these general principles? If thought should be free, and speech should be free, is there any good reason why trade should not also be free?

If the protection of religion presupposes its weakness, and the protection of any political belief concedes its unsoundness, and the protection of literature admits its feebleness, and thus demonstrates that it does not deserve protection, is not the protection of any particular branch of industry also an admission that there are other pursuits in which labor may be employed to greater advantage, reap greater rewards, and make larger contributions to the general wealth of the country? If it be once demonstrated that, under the operation of natural causes, a particular branch of industry cannot be pursued save at a loss, would it not be wiser to come at once to the conclusion that it had better not be pursued at all?

The result to which these general considerations leads us is, that thought and speech and trade should be free; that they should be left entirely to the operation of natural causes, and that altogether the wisest policy government can pursue is to leave them alone. The truth of this observation does not depend upon reason merely. It is demonstrated by all the experience of the past. There is not a page of history but that verifies it.

It is curious, and at the same time most instructive, to observe that the greatest achievements which modern science has accomplished consist almost entirely in simply undoing what has been done before. It has been said by one of the profoundest thinkers of modern times that "the most valuable additions made to legislation have been enactments destructive of preceding legislation; and the best laws which have been passed have been those by which some former laws were repealed." One of the most beneficent acts of modern English legislation was the Corn laws; but all that they accomplished was to repeal the old laws and leave trade to its natural freedom.

The acts of Parliament, permitting the truth to be given in evidence as justification in actions of libel, was simply declaratory of the common law and repealed judge-made law. Our own history is full of such instances. The amendments to our constitution abolish the institution of slavery and repeal the customs and statutes upon which it was founded.

The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment repeals the Dred Scott decision, and the Fifteenth Amendment, just declared, clenches that repeal.

The rights of the negro in this State were recognised by the repeal of the Black laws, and, in most instances where we have attempted to protect some interest by legislation, we have found ourselves hampered by our protective statutes, and the very interests we sought to protect endangered by them.

We have granted to railroad corporations large privileges to protect them in the prosecution of their business as common carriers of persons and property, and now the people are clamoring for protection against these protective statutes.

Serious complaints were made against railroads and elevators, it being charged that combinations were effected between them which operated injuriously to the public interests, whereupon our Legislature endeavored to remedy the evil by what is called the Warehouse act, which made it the duty of railroad companies to deliver grain to the elevator to which it was consigned, and affixing penalties for failure to do so. But when we came to enforce that duty upon railroads, it was found that it was a common law duty; that no statute whatever was required, and that the only effect of the statute in this particular was to embarrass the enforcement of the duty which clearly existed without it. And it is not all certain but that it will be necessary to repeal that act. All there is of it which is good is old, and could have been accomplished without it; and probably much there is of it that is new is bad, is unconstitutional, and cannot be had under it.

These illustrations simply confirm us in the wisdom of the let-alone policy. They simply demonstrate that it is better to let religion, politics, literature, and trade take care of themselves, and work out their own salvation.

It has always seemed to me that Republicans were natural free-traders.

Think of it. For twenty years have we been waging war against the institution of slavery. Regardful of our own constitutional obligations, all that we could do before the war was to confine it within certain limits. We said: "It is a special interest. If, where it now is, it can stand up and sustain itself under the sharp and eager competition of free labor, well; if not, it must submit to natural laws and go under."

But there were those who desired to protect it. The Dred Scott decision was one step in this direction. Congress was asked by affirmative legislation to protect it in the Territories. Failing to secure its protection by legislation, the South sought to protect it by war, and how well that effort has succeeded let the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment bear witness. The chattel of yesterday is the voter of to-day. The merchandise of 1860 is the Senator of 1870.

I cannot forget how eloquent we were in our denunciations of slavery. I remember that we dwelt largely, and eloquently, and justly upon the natural rights of man, and particularly upon the natural right of every man to the proceeds of his own labor, to the rewards of his own industry. Were we wrong then? I think not. But, pray, what is the difference in principle between compelling the negro to pay over his earnings to his master in Mississippi, and compelling us to pay over our earnings to the iron masters in Pennsylvania, or to the Onondaga Salt Company?

I always contended for the political equality of the negro, but never insisted upon the political inferiority of a white man because he happened to be a farmer.

Precisely the same rights are to-day involved in the question of protection as were presented during the entire period of the slavery agitation. I insist on the natural right of every man to the proceeds of his own labor, I deny the right of government to take from me any portion of my earnings and pay it over to a class engaged in a different industry from my own, under any pretext whatsoever. In the case of the slave, this was done under the pretext of ownership of the laborer. In our cases, it is done under the pretence of protection. The act in the either case is the same. The rights thus invaded are identical, and that a natural right is invaded under different pretexts makes no difference with the question.

Under the old system the slaveholder was protected; but what became of the slave? Under our present system the manufacturer is protected; but what becomes of the consumer?

As Republicans, we are all rejoiced at the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. In my opinion, it is a grand consummation, and reflects eternal honor upon the Republican party. By it we have declared that no man shall be deprived of the right of suffrage by reason of race or color. But the right to vote is not a natural right; and while with one breath we declare that no man shall be deprived of the right to vote for whomsoever he pleases, with the next breath we declare, in effect, that no man shall be permitted to buy and sell where he pleases. That is not Republican doctrine. It never was, and I trust never will be.

And thus we are brought back again to the old point. In our voting, thinking, speaking, trading, *let us alone*. These questions we will decide for ourselves. We do not wish the government to decide them for us.

Permit me to illustrate still further the mischievous character of all professedly protective legislation, no matter to what it referred.

"During many centuries every government thought it was its bounden duty to encourage religious truth and discourage religious error. In assuming that power, the government undertook to decide what was truth and what was error. I need not pause to recapitulate the incalculable mischiefs thus produced. Waiving all other considerations, it is enough to mention the increase of hypocrisy and the increase of perjury. Where any description of penalty is connected with the profession of certain opinions, and [illegible] rewards, and honors, and emoluments [illegible] come only to those professing [illegible] and different opinions, hypocrisy, fraud, and deceit follow as surely as the night succeeds the day, and finally the belief sought to be encouraged is ruined in its own household, and overthrown by its own professed adherents.

Efforts to protect and encourage literature by giving bounties to literary men have proved equally disastrous. In the reign of Louis XIV. this was attempted on a grand scale; but mark the result. Every author receiving royal bounties became a dependent and parasite of the court. Independent thought and the free expression of independent thought ceased. Under the blighting influences of these royal bounties, the people were plundered, and literary exertion dwarfed and made contemptible. Literary men, depending for success, not upon their own exertions in the line of original thought, but upon the support of government, became as effeminate in thought as the laborer who is taught to depend on some assistance beyond his own exertions becomes enervated in action.

A great modern writer has collected the examples of the effects of royal bounties to literary men during the reign of Louis XIV. Its first and most evident effect was the death of the national intellect. During the long reign of that monarch, covering a period of fifty-three years, "the history of France, so far as great discoveries are concerned, is a blank in the annals of Europe." In mathematics almost nothing was done during his reign, while the men who had flourished just before his reign began had cultivated them with the greatest success. The great discoveries of Newton were not adopted by the French astronomers until forty-five years after their promulgation. The same observations apply to physiology, anatomy, medicine, manufactures, and the natural sciences. The protection of literature was the death of literature. The attempt to encourage the national intellect dwarfed and degraded it. The bounties paid for this encouragement were plundered from the people. The farmer was robbed to help the author, and the result was that the farmer was starved, and the author ruined.

The results of all attempts to regulate trade by legislation have been equally futile and disastrous. Trade, to be successful, must be independent and self-sustaining, and the protective system is based upon the idea of dependence.

The farmer who is compelled to rely upon his own exertions for his success, the mechanic, whose prosperity rests solely upon his own action, will not only succeed infinitely better in their respective pursuits, but will make better farmers and better mechanics than they can under any system of protection which justifies them in relaxing their own efforts, through the hope of assistance from government.

The encouragement of one branch of industry is the discouragement of all other branches of industry. The money paid for such encouragement is drawn from the earnings of those not so fortunately situated, and the injustice of the policy is so palpable as to require no argument for its demonstration.

Legislative interference with trade has been quite as disastrous in its effects as the encouragement of religion or literature. Those who in any way seek to interfere with the natural right of every man to buy and sell where he pleases must furnish some sufficient and very cogent reasons for such a policy. The burden of proof and of the argument rests on them.

The protectionists in this country claim that their policy will develop American industry; that, if we can keep from our own country the manufactured products of other nations, they will be manufactured at home, and thus our own industry will be diverted into those channels, greatly stimulated and developed.

Were such results sure to follow the protective system, nothing would thereby be established in its favor.

The protectionist always confounds the means with the ends. There is nothing desirable in mere industry, as such, from an economical standpoint. The importance of a man's industry depends upon the use to which his industry is applied to, and what it accomplishes. A thousand men might be very industriously employed in growing figs in Alaska, or cocoanuts in Chicago, and still I would say that the greater the number engaged in that kind of industry, and the more industrious they were, the worse would we be off. Particularly objectionable would such industry be if the cattle and grain-grower of Illinois were compelled to pay a certain per centage of his own earnings to encourage that kind of forced and unnatural industry.

If, from their love of industry merely as such, a thousand men were set at work keeping in motion the wheels of busy machinery, and we were to ask what they were making, and were told nothing, but that they were kept at work by government bounties for the purpose of stimulating, encouraging, and developing American industry, I, for one, would certainly prefer to encourage American idleness. Nay, more. I should regard such a policy as a great positive injury in this sense: Values are tested by labor, and useless industry is wasted capital.

In this country, particularly, where the theatre of labor is so large, every individual who is by legislative bounties maintained in the prosecution of an unprofitable industry, not only contributes nothing to the general wealth, but to the extent, at least, of the bounties which are paid him, and which, of necessity, must be drawn from the forms of industry which do pay, actually subtracts from and lessens the common prosperity and the general wealth.

What we desire is not industry, but the products of industry,—iron, blankets, salt, &c. If our iron will be manufactured at home, we get it by digging, hammering, and combustion of coal. Thus, under the protectionist theory, we get it by industry—American industry.

But we are assured by the protectionist that if we remove the tariff, our markets will be flooded with cheap iron, and, therefore, we shall substantially get our iron without industry, or, at all events, without nearly so much industry as we would under their system. Even were their proposition correct—if iron was what we desired to get—I should be in favor of procuring it under that system which demands the least amount of industry; and, if possible, under a system which did not require any industry at all.

I suppose that if a tree were found which grew suits of ready-made clothing, its cultivation would work the utter destruction of the merchant tailor. Yet would you advocate such legislation as would prevent the growth and cultivation of such trees?

Suppose that by some new methods of transportation property could be carried across the ocean without any save a merely nominal charge, would you avail yourselves of such an invention? And still, if that were so, we would be compelled to put up our tariffs still higher, in order to keep out the foreign article, and by doing that we certainly would not avail ourselves of the benefits of such an invention.

Have we made a grave mistake in the building of the Pacific Road? The great obstacle in the way of cheap goods from China and the East Indies has been the distance to be traversed—and when we reduce that we reduce the cost of their products. If it should so happen that the shawls and the silks of the Indies are brought into competition with the American article, by means of this very Pacific Road, what had we better do? If such competition is an evil, the Pacific Road is a mistake. We can correct it, however, by replacing the obstacle, which was the cost of transportation, by placing obstructions on the track, or what, perhaps, is better, a higher protective tariff on the manufactured article. The result in either case is the same.

The Suez Canal is another great free trade agency. It annihilates in the commerce of the world over 3,000 miles of distance; but do not despair, matters can be made just as bad as they were before it was built, by a protective tariff.

Every agency which places within the reach of the American citizen the benefits to be derived from the low prices of labor in Europe or in Asia I regard as an unmixed benefit. When the American farmer or mechanic, receiving for his labor in this country the remunerative prices which labor may here command, may purchase with the proceeds of such labor such things as he may require for his own comfort or employment, paying therefor the lower prices of labor in the Old World, I believe that the interests of the American farmer and mechanic will be thereby greatly advanced.

We are assured that the purpose of the protective tariff is to diversify labor. My fellow-citizens, you just as much need a statute to diversify your clothes. You just as much need a statute to tell you when you shall wear woollen garments, and when you shall wear linen ones. My opinion upon that subject is, that in July and August you will wear thin clothes; and I believe, if you are a wise man, and you live in Chicago about this time of the year, you will wear the thickest ones, and you do not need an act of Congress to bring about that result. No more do you need an act of Congress to diversify labor. In a town where there are no horses, blacksmiths will be scarce; and in a town where there are a good many horses, blacksmiths will be numerous. Why? Because there is a call for their labor. But beyond all that, a policy which makes only one or two kinds of labor profitable, and which does it by drafts made upon all other kinds of labor, is a most extraordinary way of diversifying labor, and it seems to me as a policy tending to produce, necessarily, the opposite result, for if, under a system of bounties to be paid to the manufacturer of woollen goods and the manufacturer of iron, all other kinds of labor are so impoverished by the payment of the duties that they cannot follow their labor, and the iron maker and the woollen manufacturer are so enriched by the following of that, it looks to me as if everyone that possibly could would naturally, prompted by the instincts of self-interest, rush into the manufacture of woollen goods and iron. Would not it be so? Would you need an act of Congress to bring that about? And yet, that very system which gives bounties to a special interest, we are assured, is concocted for the purpose of diversifying industry, a result which, under the operation of natural laws, will always control, regulate, govern, and direct itself.

Now, gentlemen, there is no danger in free trade. Trade itself is a mighty agent of civilization. It is, perhaps, the greatest of all civilizers, and there is no country so prosperous as that country where all kinds of industries, and all classes of men, are left to depend for their success upon the result of their individual exertions. In the affairs of this world great skill can, [or at least ought to,] be overcome only by greater skill. The rewards which the laborer receives should be regulated not by what the government says he shall get, but by what the laborer does for himself, and a policy which looks merely to the building up of great factories and the transfer of vast bodies of men from the cultivation of the soil into those factories is, after all, it seems to me, eminently unwise and unsound; for the purpose of a government is not how good a cotton shall the government make nor how tough shall be its iron, but how strong, clear-headed, broad-browed, large hearted and free shall be its men and women. Any policy which looks to the development of manhood and the increase and growth of its dignity is the wisest policy which the wisest government can pursue, and this feverish, spasmodic, unnatural activity and industry, which you see under the influence of what is called protection, as evidences of prosperity, are utterly fallacious. You might as well, my fellow-citizens, undertake to warm your room by heating your thermometer as to substantially encourage labor and extend prosperity by paying bounty to laborers.

As trade is a civilizer, let us extend it. I hope to see the time come when American genius, stimulated by the force of necessary competition, will again cover all the seas with the white sails of its commerce, as it did in the years that are gone. I hope to see the time, not far distant, when the circuit of their influence shall be completed; when the fibres of our commerce shall be so extended that they shall be intimately interlaced with the fate of kingdoms, and when, after having fairly reached the highest summit of national renown and national glory, the genius of our institutions shall represent freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, free men, free soil, and free trade. [Applause.]

MR. COOLBAUGH. Gentlemen, the question will now be taken on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee, which were read in the early part of the evening.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

The public having, by their liberal attendance at five performances of Weber's "Freischutz," evidenced their taste for good music and operatic performances, will have occasion, during the present week, to pass judgment upon a grand musical production far more difficult to master than "Der Freischutz." If successfully carried out, the Concordia and its leader will be entitled to as high encomiums as those which were so liberally bestowed on the late operatic performances of the Germania.

The "Magic Flute" was written at a time in which Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart had already begun to be called the "Great Mozart." "Le Nozze di Figaro," based upon a French comedy of intrigues by Beaumarchais, and elevated into a truly poetic atmosphere by Mozart, by giving it soul and spirit, had been performed as the first really comic opera in contradistinction to the overdrawn caricatures of the old *opera bouffe*, and the enthusiasm which this production created prompted Bondini to induce Mozart to write "Don Giovanni," in which the most realistic humor and the awe of the spectral realm form such an effective contrast. But a still more brilliant success than the two operas mentioned followed the performance of the "Magic Flute," composed by Mozart for a Vienna *impresario* named Schikaneder. The fantastic plot of this opera, a romantic fairy tale, was not only interwoven with traits of the simpler ideas of the masses, but, by adding to it certain expressive sentiments of Free Masonry, it received a deeper character. It was with this view that Mozart, a Free Mason himself, elaborated upon his ideas with great zeal, giving the whole a background of once earnest and solemn, upon which gay hilarity, the sentimentality of man and the fantastic form of the supernatural, stand out in bold relief. The "Magic Flute" is the first grand German opera which portrays the characteristic life of the German masses viewed from an intellectual as well as physical standpoint. With all the means of perfect art, free from the shackles of foreign custom, emanating from the soul of a genuine German composer, it was true and simple, and, therefore, capable of being understood by the people. This caused the unparalleled [illegible] of this opera, [illegible] its first production [illegible] day, and its artistic influence on all subsequent [illegible] character became a ruling one. This opera has been selected by the "Concordia" as a crucial test of [illegible] of which we have often made favorable mention. The rehearsals of chorus and orchestra and the eagerness with which the least shadow [illegible] is being removed, justify the prediction that the "Concordia" will pass the ordeal in a most creditable and successful manner.

With special satisfaction have we noticed in the rehearsals the attention which was directed to the *ensemble*. Nothing contributes more to the success of an opera than a good and judicious stage management and mounting of the same; while on the other hand, nothing is more apt to destroy the effect of an otherwise perfect performance, than negligence in that respect. In Mr. Henry Kenkel the "Concordia" has an expert who has the requisite energy to discharge the arduous duties of a stage manager in a most thorough manner. The costumes are furnished by Mr. Buchheister, of New York, who has given ample proof of his high rank among the costumiers by his elaborate outfits of the celebrated Liederkranz masquerade balls.

The sale of reserved seats will continue to-day, and the first performance takes place this evening.

[illegible]

A full rehearsal occurs this evening at the usual place. It is expected that all will be in place by 7 o'clock, in order that the whole piece may be gone through with the aid of the orchestra. The management regret that there will not be room for visitors. It is very necessary that all should be on hand, as important announcements will be made. The sale of reserved seats begins this morning. Go early if you wish any choice, as there is likely to be a rush.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Emmet produces his well-known play of "Fritz," again this evening, at McVicker's.

Miss Katie Mayhew, a very deserving little actress, takes her benefit at the Museum this evening.

At the Dearborn Theatre, the popular and efficient Treasurer, Mr. Marsh, takes his benefit, this evening.

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

Announcement of the Committee of Arrangements.

The committee to whom has been entrusted the preparations for paying such honor and respect to the remains of the late Major General George H. Thomas as might be possible on their passage through Chicago, announce to the public that they are expected to arrive here from San Francisco, over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, at a little after 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 5th instant.

During the entire day the hotels and other public buildings are requested to display their flags at half-mast.

The Committee of Arrangements, together with the staff of the Lieutenant General, and the larger committee of ex-soldiers and citizens, whose names have been announced in the papers, will assemble at 12:30 p. m., at the Army Headquarters, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, where they will be provided with the proper mourning badges, and will proceed in a body to a special train, appropriately draped in mourning, provided for them by the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. This train, leaving the Central Depot at 1:30, will convey them to Riverside.

At Riverside, the cars containing the body of General Thomas, and his escort, will be detached from the regular train and attached to the special train, and after the committee have informally paid their respects to Mrs. Thomas and the officers in charge, the funeral train will move to Chicago, arriving at Chicago at about 4:15 p. m. Upon the approach of the train, the Dearborn Light Artillery will fire a Major General's salute of thirteen guns, followed by 100 guns at intervals during the time which will intervene until the departure of the funeral train at 9 p. m. The alarm bells of the city will also toll at intervals during this time.

At the depot, the Chicago Zouaves will act as a guard of honor, and funeral music will be played by Vaas' Band, which has generously volunteered its services.

The funeral train will remain at the Central Depot until drawn round, by way of Sixteenth street, to the Michigan Southern Depot, preparatory to leaving the city eastward at 9 p. m.

At 8 o'clock the same gentlemen who met the train at Riverside will reassemble at the Tremont House, and proceed to the Michigan Southern Depot, where funeral music will be played by Nevins & Dean's Band, whose services have also been generously tendered. Thence, in the cars provided for them by the officers of the Michigan Southern Railway, they will proceed with the honored remains to the State line, where, it is understood, a committee from the State of Indiana will receive them. The cars containing the committee will then be immediately brought back to the city by an engine which will follow the train for that purpose.

The committee regret that they must be content with the announcement of a ceremonial so simple and so inexpressive of the sincere sorrow and sense of bereavement which pervades our whole community at the loss of this great and good man—our hero spotless and peerless—*sans peur et sans reproche*. We would willingly join with the citizens in any pageant that would testify the tender memories of the departed, and the deep sadness felt for his loss, if it were not forbidden at once by the wishes of Mrs. Thomas, the simple and unostentatious character of the dead, and the fact that the remains cannot be removed from the car, in which they were placed at San Francisco, until they reach Troy, New York.

No formal street pageant will be possible, and the committee cannot, therefore, accept the services of the various organizations which have desired to add theirs to the general homage; but it will be possible for all classes of the community, and especially ex-soldiers, to manifest their sympathy and respect, by a quiet and orderly attendance at the depots of arrival and departure.

What honor still remains to be shown, will, we hope, be fittingly given in a memorial meeting and eulogy, which the committee hope to perfect proper arrangements for holding in Chicago, on the evening of the day on which the body is buried in the East.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
A. C. MCCLURG,
JULIUS WHITE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, colds, hoarseness, or indeed any pulmonary or bronchial complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and anyone threatened with throat disease will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, rough skin, and ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Katharion made the hair grow thick, soft, and awful pretty, and, moreover, prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FRITZ AND EMMET.
A DRAMATIC FURORE!
Created by the young Comedian, Jos. K.
EMMET,
Who will appear EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE,
In his great specialty of
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
In CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful Drama of
FRITZ, Our Cousin German,
Introducing MR. EMMET in his
CHARMING CHARACTER MELANGE,
Songs, Dances, and Solos.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO. ....Lessees and Managers
PAREPA ROSA will return from their triumphant Eastern tour for SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, only commencing MONDAY, April 18, with a NEW REPERTOIRE, which will include their eminently successful ENGLISH OPERA renditions of Weber's OBERON; Mozart's DON JUAN; Balfe's ROSE OF CASTILE, &c., with New Costumes and Appointments throughout. Season positively limited as above. Box book opens 13th.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR.
GRAND OPERA.
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
By W. A. MOZART.
Crosby's Opera House.
APRIL 4, 5, and 8, 1870.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, and can be secured at Root & Cady's Music Store, commencing Wednesday, March 30. Family Circle, 50c.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager
Monday Evening, April 4, Benefit of MISS KATIE MAYHEW.
The performance will commence with
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
RUY GOMEZ...........MR. FRANK E. AIKEN
KING CHARLES...........MISS KATIE MAYHEW
To be followed with
ASMODEUS.
CARLO...........MISS KATIE MAYHEW
To conclude with MISCHIEF MAKING.
MANNETTE...........MISS KATIE MAYHEW
Monday, April 4, GRAND MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.
EUSTACHE, Or the Man of Destiny.
Wednesday evening, Benefit of J. C. PADGETT.
Friday Evening, April 8, Benefit of JOHN MUIR, Treasurer.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
BENEFIT OF R. L. MARSH.
Entirely new programme. The great burlesque, with everything new,
ROBERT MAKE-AIRS.
FIRST APPEARANCE of the original song and dance man,
ANDY McKEE.
Reappearance of the ladies' favorite, LITTLE EDDIE.
THAT BOY OF MINE!
SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

AUCTION SALES.
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, near corner Lake-st. and Western-av.
At residence of C. W. Ross, Esq., who soon leaves for Europe. FRIDAY, 8th, at same place, 1,000 choice House Plants. B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE HORSE. Address E H, Tribune office, giving description, price, etc.

PERSONAL.
PERSONAL—F A Y, PLEASE CALL BETWEEN 3 and 4. J A Y.

AUCTION SALES.
LARGE STOCK
Yankee Notions, Suspenders, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Soaps, Meerschaum Pipes, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, April 4, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
CATALOGUES READY MORNING OF SALE.

NO. 299 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Entire Household Goods, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Mirrors, Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At Dwelling, No. 299 Michigan-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Three-Story and Basement Brick House, Brick Barn, and Lot 25x170 ft., No. 531 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AT THEIR SALESROOMS,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.
The house is in excellent repair. Title unquestionable. Terms, $7,000, four years, at 8 per cent; balance ⅓ cash; ⅓ in one year, interest at 8 per cent. For other particulars see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, AND HATS,
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
On Tuesday, April 5, at 9½ o'clock.

GLASS WARE, FRENCH CHINA,
Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery,
Hardware, Plated-ware, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
On Wednesday, April 6, at 9½ o'clock,
At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

TRADE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
A DESIRABLE LINE OF
All-Wool Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Skirts and Balmorals, Hosiery, Brown and White Muslins, Standard Brands Prints, Flannels, Negligee Shirts, Dress Goods, Silks, Jeans, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their spacious Salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock a. m.
The Catalogue for the above sale will embrace some of the most desirable goods for first-class trade.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE
Of New and Second-hand Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Suites, Side Boards, Large Book Cases, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chairs, Stoves, Crockery, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, April 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
At our Rooms, 22 South Wells-st.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, AT 9½ A. M.,
Assignee's Sale of the entire stock of a large retail dealer in
Dry Goods, Custom-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Sewing Silks, Hosiery, Notions, &c.
Per order of Assignee, J. S. HUNT.
Also, a beautiful line of
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, SATIN DeCHINE, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,
Will offer at Auction by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 9½ a. m., a stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
THAT IN
Size, Variety and Style
cannot be surpassed.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO
Manufacturers will be well represented, and no COUNTRY MERCHANT should fail to attend, as the sale is POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. LONG & CO.
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, April 6,
At our Rooms, 22 South Wells-st.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Complete Set of Tinner's Tools
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, April 6,
At our Rooms, 22 South Wells-st.,
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Two Four-Pocket Billiard Tables
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, at 2 p. m.,
At Metropolitan Hotel, corner Wells and Randolph-sts.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.
On the 9th April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.,
There will be sold for Cash,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At BAIERLE'S BREWERY, corner Market and Kinzie-sts.,
The following articles: 500 to 800 barrels of Beer (will be put up for sale in larger or smaller lots, to suit purchasers), a lot of Hops, Malt, and other articles.
Also, patent for improved Ice House.
On the 22d April, at 11 o'clock a. m.,
There will be likewise sold on the premises, near the village of DALTON, in this county, at Public Auction, for cash,
The Distillery and Rectifying Establishment
Lately erected by ADAM BAIERLE, near the Calumet River, together with the Warehouse, Stables, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, and all Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Meters, Tubs, Scales, a lot of Grain, Horses, Wagons, and other articles, in and about said establishment.
WILLIAM S. GALSON,
JOHN BUEHLER,
Trustees.

By EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO.
Auction Sale of Splendid Furniture,
Brussels, Velvet Pile and Three-Ply Carpets, Chandeliers, Rosewood Book-Case, Piano Forte, Marble-Top, Black Walnut and Rosewood Bed and Parlor Sets, fine Pictures, Eight-Day Calendar Clock, large Mirrors with Marble Slabs, fancy Toilet Sets, Crockery, Plated Ware, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Linen, Blankets, Cook Stove, and a variety of useful effects, AT AUCTION, on the premises, 394 North LaSalle-st., on Monday, April 4, 1870, at 10 a. m., without reserve.
EDW. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
181 West Madison-st.

IN NEW YORK.
ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms:
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.
Art Galleries:
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the
EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, N. E. CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 694, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATE AT AUCTION, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE FIRST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
This extensive stock will be found to comprise
125 VEHICLES,
the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and James B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New York City Broadway trade, and is warranted in every respect. It comprises
CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, COUPELETS, BAROUCHES, SUMMER COACHES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS, SIX-SEAT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, SUNDOWNS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, DEPOT AND JAGGER WAGONS, LIGHT-TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, to include several ROAD WAGONS AND TROTTING WAGONS.
The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect.
Also, several sets of Double and Single Harness, made to order, suitable for city use; several Strings, Bells, Robes, Rugs, Jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c.
Also, the White Horse carved by the workmen of the firm.
Also, the entire Store and Office Fixtures and Furniture, including Desks, Racks, and Double Iron Safe by Lillie; Awnings, Curtains, Shades, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th, and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

IN NEW YORK.
ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth-st.
THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on
Monday, April 18,
AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the Household Furniture, Curiosities, and ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF
J. F. BEAUMONT,
constituting the last public sale that will be organized by this gentleman, and being relatively to its extent, THE MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART ever advertised in New York. The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont during the last forty years, and are admirably fine specimens of our own American artists, the modern European schools, with a few undoubted
GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.
Among these are the works of Gilbert Stuart, Cole, Church, Sully, Leutze, Eastman Johnson, Huntington, Mount, Cignani, Dominichino, L. Carracci, Velasquez, J. Cuyp, Tintoretto, Zuccarelli, Van Der Meulen, Snyders, Rosa Da Tivoli, Gonzales, Coypel, Carl Hubner, Ziem, Verboeckhoven, Madou, Chavet, Robbe, Guillemin, [illegible], [illegible], Otto Erdmann, Herring, Carl Becker, [illegible], Percy, Hill, Florent Willems, Vanhove, Vanschendel, De Block, Armfield, and others of a similar or greater celebrity to the
ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.
The superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES on and after TUESDAY, April 5, where catalogues and additional information can be obtained. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.
IMPROVED.
EXTENSION OF THE MILWAUKEE-AV. HORSE RAILROAD.
The completion of the rail for the horse cars to Fullerton-av. will make the junction of Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs. and the intersection of the other streets at this point a very prominent centre. We have for sale here 40 acres. The tract covers the whole intersection, and has a front of one-fourth of a mile on the boulevard, the same front on Fullerton-av., a front on Milwaukee-av., and graded cross streets through it. The location and its advantages make the purchase an excellent one at the price, $1,500 per acre. We will sell ten, twenty, or forty acres. Terms easy; part on long time.
[illegible] lot on West Twelfth-st.—the entire block between Newberry and Johnston-sts. This is an elegant body of land, on one of the principal thoroughfares in the heart of our great and growing city, and will sell at double the price now asked for it within two years. Long time on part, if desired.
Also, a fine building lot on Michigan-av., just north of the Richmond House. A splendid investment.
Also, [illegible] feet on Canal-st., a corner and partly improved, offered very low, and part on long time.
We have a large list of choice residence and business property, to which we call the attention of parties wishing to purchase. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND ON FAVORABLE terms, a first-class new brick house, with all modern improvements, 14 rooms, with brick barn, west of Union Park. GEO. SCOVILLE, 79 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—$3 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy a splendid lot on high and perfectly dry ground, convenient to cars, and on one of the finest drives about Chicago. WM. O. COLE, 166 Clark-st., cor. Washington, Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR PART CASH and lumber, or inside real estate, a large two-story house, store below and dwelling above, and other good paying improvements, on a leased corner lot; splendid business locality, and long lease. Property and lease the cheapest in market. Inquire of R. KENNEDY, Room 1, 181 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS—LOTS fronting on Orchard and Halsted, between Sophia and Asylum-sts., at $700 and $800 each. Terms, ¼ cash, balance on long time. WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, 2 stores and dwelling, with 20 years' ground lease, on Franklin-st. Apply to WEBSTER, 220 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE, WITH two lots, one block west of Lincoln Park; also, two fine building lots. Will sell the whole or part. Call at the premises, 727 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACTS FOR SUBdivision at a great bargain. Also, cheap lots. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME house, with brick basement, containing ten rooms, besides bath room, closets, and pantry; with hot and cold water, gas, marble mantels, speaking tubes, and all modern improvements, which the owner will sell on reasonable terms, or will receive as part payment a building lot on South Side convenient to the horse cars. Apply, soon, at 1112 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST JACKSON-ST., CORner of Robey-st. Two cottages on leased ground on West Madison-st., near Loomis; or will exchange for lots well located. R. H. BULKLEY, 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW ONE AND A HALF-STORY cottage, 5 rooms, gas, water, sewer. Lease of 22 feet for nine years. Rent low. Terms easy. Apply at 789 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE HIGH RENTS—$1,000 CASH will buy a house of 7 rooms with lease of lot for five years. For particulars inquire on premises, No. 1053 State-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS—LOTS fronting on Orchard and Halsted, between Sophia and Asylum-sts., at $700 and $800 each. Terms, ¼ cash, balance on long time. WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 1055 Indiana-av., corner of Twenty-third-st. Apply at the premises.

FOR SALE—24x100 ON SOUTH HALSTED-ST., between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., $15 per foot below the market price. Part cash, balance on time. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 24x100 ON WEST WASHINGton-st., one block west of old city limits; south front. Cheap, and on easy terms. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40X125 FT ON MADISON-ST., NEAR Western-av., at a great bargain. Room 18, No. 162 East Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—OAK-ST.—A TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 10 rooms, and lot, 226 Oak-st., between Rush and the lake. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV.—A THREE-STORY brick house of 10 rooms, No. 153 Fourth-av., near Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms, brick foundation, and lot 25 by 150 feet, No. 625 West Lake near Elizabeth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, No. 123 Sangamon-st., near Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—135 WEST LAKE-ST., large store, 20x80, with dwelling over; and store, 16x80, dwelling in rear and basement 20x80 ft, and lot 30x196 ft, at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, NEARLY new, with lot, on North Side, east of State, a few minutes' walk from bridge. Price low, and long time. Address OWNER, Box 5860.

FOR SALE—MUD, MUD, MUD. IF YOU WANT to keep out of it, buy one of those Lincoln Park lots and go there to live. They are above high-water mark, and always dry. $850 each, $250 cash, balance on long time or monthly payments. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—FRAME HOUSE OF 7 rooms, and lot 30 feet, No. 322 Fulton-st., near Ann. Price, $3,800. Easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO marble-front houses, and lots, on Washington-st., near Page. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT FOR MANUFACturing purposes, distillery, brewery, &c.; lot 200x110 feet, on Illinois Central R. R. track, Johnson-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., near Seipp & Lehmann's brewery. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—20 LOTS ON INDIana-st., between Robey and Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FOUR TWO-STORY buildings—stores, and dwellings above—water and gas, all in good order. Apply at 148 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOUSE, NO. 107 Lake-av., between Wahpansch and Egan-avs., one block from Oakland Station, on the Illinois Central Road, 20 minutes' ride from centre of the city, two blocks from the Cottage Grove horse cars. House contains ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath room and appurtenances; is surrounded by oak trees of natural growth; good barn; lot 45x180 feet. Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Baptist churches within easy walking distance. Neighbors agreeable. Price moderate; terms of payment easy. Inquire on the premises or at Room 25 Lombard Block, next to the Post Office.

FOR SALE—$800 LOTS ON MICHIGAN AND WAbash-avs. and State-st. A safe and sure speculation. Apply at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOUSE AND SAVE HIGH rents—A new 2-story frame house, No. 1171 State-st., with 7 years' lease of lot at an annual rental of $100. Gas, water, heat pipes, and all necessary improvements. Price $2,000, cash. For particulars inquire at No. 1053 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON Lincoln-av. A bargain if taken at once. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 603 WASHington-st., near Lincoln-st., containing 8 rooms. Price, $5,100; $900 cash, balance in 5 annual payments. F. M. FOX & CO., Room 18, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW COTTAGE AND 3 years' ground lease ($32 per year), on Dearborn, near Division-st. $700. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 151 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF Waukegan—Two large fine brick residences, with barn, large grounds, fine fruit, and all comforts of a home. (Lake front.)
Fine dwelling and lot; nice fruit; good location, near business part of city. $3,800.
Good house, fine location, two lots; choice fruit and shrubbery, with a fine winter grapery. $3,000.
Brick house, acre of land, good fruit, and well located. A bargain. $3,000.
Four large fine residences, with large grounds, choice fruit, every surrounding pleasant; from $2,500 to $7,000.
A number of dwellings, well located; large grounds, choice fruit, barns; ranging from $1,000 to $2,500.
Parties desiring pleasant homes will find Waukegan all they desire, and can purchase at bargains. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, Waukegan.
A few houses to rent—three furnished.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.
Two finely improved farms of about six hundred acres each, located about ninety miles south of Chicago, on the I. C. R. R., and near Buckly Station. These are splendid farms, either for stock or grain raising, and are offered at low figures; will trade both or either of these farms for Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved, and assume incumbrance to a small amount if desired.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the most desirable residences in Waukegan, situated on State-st., facing the lake. The lot is large running through from street to street, and well filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubs. The house is of brick, and built in the best manner. A good barn on the premises. For further particulars, call on O. S. LINCOLN, Waukegan, or H. T. THOMAS, 112 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM OF 40 ACRES, 15 acres set to peach orchard, 3 acres to grapes and small fruits. Splendid situation near Benton Harbor, Mich. Address, F. MORLEY, as above.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FRUIT FARM AT ST. Joseph, Mich., one mile from steamboat landing on the St. Joseph River. Can be divided into three beautiful places for summer residences. Commanding a view of the river and country for miles around. Owned by a non-resident, and will be sold far below its value. Inquire of A. BESLER, 113 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—500 ACRE FARM IMPROVED, dwelling, outhouses, &c., in Tazewell County, 3 miles from railroad. Will sell cheap, part cash. Terms to suite purchaser. Inquire of J. F. SCANLAN, 78 State-st.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES IN COOK COUNTY; 77 acres near Rockford. Would take other property in part payment. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13 Tribune building.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—10,000 ACRES choice lands in Southwestern Iowa, near the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Cheap; part time. C. B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KANSAS LANDS—50,000 ACRES first-class Kansas lands, improved and unimproved. Patent titles. C. B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—60x150 FEET SOUTHwest corner of Warren-av. and Leavitt-st; also, lots on Warren-av., near Western-av. No money required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$3,500—A DESIRAble residence, with 8 lots and barn, all in good shape to make home happy, on the railroad in Northern Illinois. People of good morals, and advantage of good schools. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for merchandise. Address WESTWARD, Tribune office, Chicago.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS, OR 84x270 FEET in the Homestead Addition to Washington Heights, for $25 cash and $10 per month for 24 months, without interest. C. W. DEAN, Room 14 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE PROPERty, improved and unimproved, at low prices. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block, or LANGWORTHY, at Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN FOR A few days only, at Evanston, house and lot. $5,000, cash and time. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block, or LANGWORTHY, at Evanston.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—300x297 FEET TO 20-foot alley; east front, 8 minutes' walk from depot, the highest location in the village. Price, $25 per front foot; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Truly a bargain. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st., Evanston office, opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING 22X45, with lot 87x120, cheap. Call on or address F. B. YOUNG, Thornton, Ill., C., D & V. R. R.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—LOT 175X215, A corner, with good house, 12 rooms, cellar, hard and soft water, beautifully shaded with forest trees, neighborhood first-class; near depot. This property will be sold very low, and on favorable terms, if taken soon. Improve this opportunity, and get a nice home in this lovely village. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st., Evanston office, opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—LOT 80X236, A splendid corner, with new house, 12 rooms, marble mantels, good cellar, hard and soft water, house heated by furnace, 5 minutes' walk from depot, everything modern style. Must be sold in a few days, or will be withdrawn from market. About one-half the purchase money can remain for four years. A bargain. Such an opportunity is seldom offered. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st., Evanston office opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND COTtages at a bargain. Some will be sold for monthly payments. C. F. [illegible], Room 15, 102 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot on West Side, in good neighborhood, worth from $4,000 to $6,000; $1,500 cash, the balance in three annual payments. Address E. H. C. RICHARDSON, West Side P. O., giving full particulars.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARRELS, BARRELS, BARRELS—A large quantity of beer barrels in good order, very cheap. Apply to HUGH RITCHIE, 25 Grand Haven-st., just east of Huck's Brewery.

FOR SALE—2 COUNTERS, 5 MARBLE TOP TAbles, suitable for restaurant or saloon. Price low. Inquire at 204 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HAY, HAY—BY THE BALE, CARload or vessel-load, at Nos. 180 and 182 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HAY, HAY—BY THE BALE, CARload or vessel-load, at a moment's notice. Nos. 180 and 182 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$8,000 CASH AND $4,000 in land for Chicago property. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 151 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $3,000 to invest in a good established cigar manufacturing business. The object is to enlarge the business. Address C T F, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE ELEGANT NEW HOTEL (Ozark House), North Springfield, Mo., on the line of the South Pacific Railroad, will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party.
The house contains 50 rooms, has all the modern conveniences, and is first-class in every respect.
The lessee will be required to furnish the house in good style throughout, and none need apply without sufficient means.
It will be ready for occupancy by May 1, next, at which time the railroad will be opened to that point.
Apply to CHAS. E. HARWOOD, Springfield, Mo., or at the office of the South Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis, Sixth and Walnut-sts.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, NO. 89 Washington-st.:
Frame house, No. 1429 Indiana-av.; $30 per month.
Frame house, No. 83 Hinsdale-st.; $15 per month.
Store and dwelling, No. 486 West Madison-st.; $50 per month.
New brick store and dwelling, corner Canalport-av. and String-st.
Dock, corner of the river and Jackson-st., West Side.
Building No. 1422 State-st.; $35 per month.

TO RENT—860 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY AND brick basement house, with furnace, large lot, and barn.
Corner of Robey and Washington-sts., 2-story house, 9 rooms in fine order. Possession at once.
West Indiana-st., cottage of 7 rooms. Possession at once.
Store, corner of State and Twenty-third-sts.
Michigan-st., store and basement very cheap.
H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 349 NORTH Franklin-st., 8 rooms—$50.
Good house of 11 rooms, in block, No. 828 North Franklin-st.
House of 12 rooms, No. 922 North Clark-st. Nice yard and shrubbery—$60.
Fine family house, two-story, 14 rooms, with laundry, furnace, and every convenience, No. 922 North Clark-st. Nice yard. All of these houses are beautifully located, fronting on and near Lincoln Park. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING NO. 60 Third-av. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT COTTAGES, NOS. 115 AND 117 South Lincoln-st.; rent $30 per month. J. M. HARVEY, Metropolitan Hotel.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished three-story marble front house, 13 rooms, cellar and laundry. Apply on the premises, 384 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES NOS. 317 AND 319 WABASH-av., eight rooms each. Possession May 1. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, Nos. 45 and 46 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—SMALL STONE-FRONT HOUSE IN good repair, 581 Wabash-av. Possession given a few days before 1st May. Occupant would sell carpets, gas fixtures, &c., cheap, nearly new. Address 23 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family only, the brick house, 71 Maple-st., contains nine rooms, besides bath-room and large cellar, hall in centre, and has all modern improvements, choice locality. Rent $80 or $100 per month. Apply on the premises any day, from 10 to 1 only.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, FOR FOUR MONTHS, a new and elegantly furnished house on Thirty-first-st. Rent $100 per month. Inquire of JAMES L. SMITH, L. S. & M. S. Railway Dining Hall.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS ON MYRICK-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st. $40 per month. WILLET DORLAND, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND basement marble front house, 25 Van Buren-st. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2-STORY AND BASEment houses, 1066, 1068, 1070, and 1072 Wabash-av., and 184 Twenty-fourth-st. Apply at Room No. 5, third floor, 104 State-st.

TO RENT—46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—DWELLing, 12 rooms, grates, hot water, baths, water-closet, &c. A. KIDDER, 144 East Madison-st., 10 a. m.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGE—stylish front, 8 rooms, grate, dumb-waiter, &c. Apply A. KIDDER, 144 Madison-st., 10 a. m.

TO RENT—[illegible] WABASH-AV.—HOUSE HAS 10 rooms; hot and cold water in bed rooms; bath room, and kitchen; has a good brick cellar; also barn. Inquire of L. GREGSTON, 524 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, NO. 390 FULTON-st.; house has 12 rooms. Possession the 7th inst. Inquire at 388 or 133 North Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK, WITH BASEment, new furnace, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, and extra lot, at 172 Warren-av.; $600 per year. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Sangamon-st., near Washington, to first-class parties only. Also several good houses, unfurnished, in all parts of the city. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 181 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE No. [illegible] Park-av., west of Robey-st.; rent $650. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY home, at Cottage Hill, containing 45 acres of land, good dwelling house, barn, sheds, and other outbuildings, with 300 cherry trees in good bearing condition; grounds finely laid out, with fruit and ornamental trees in profusion. This property belongs to the estate of Elisha M. Hagans, deceased. For a good man it is a most desirable place. Inquire of JOHN S. CASE, 55 Clark-st., from 4 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, and closets, will be rented cheap to a prompt-paying tenant. No. 351 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 179 THIRD-AV. Possession immediately. Rent, $45 per month. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 630 West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Rent, $800. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST., 5 rooms; cottage on McGregor-st., 5 rooms, cheap; house on East Monroe-st., suitable for manufactory or large boarding house. BROWN BROS., 226 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—SMALL HOUSE, NO. 180 Fremont-st., North Side. Inquire of HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, 89 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2 TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, Nos. 84 and 86 Centre-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts. Furnace and gas fixtures belong with the houses; also, brick barns. Apply to J. H. HOLDEN, JR., 310 South Franklin-st., or 325 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST THE FIRST-CLASS two story frame house, No. 1169 Prairie-av. Nine room and bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to WALTER BUTLER, Room 3, Smith & Nixon's Building, 108 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 176 and 178 Wabash-av., next to Maison Doree, suitable for any business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 226 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND 3 upper stories, together or separate, of the new brick building No. 83 Market-st. Apply to WALTER M. HOWLAND, 100 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 166 LAKE-ST., 20x90. Fall in front. $2 per day. Cheapest rent in the city.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR, WITH OFFICE 11X16; also part of basement and third, fourth and fifth floors at 62 South Water-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Inquire at the office of REESING & CO.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 76 AND 78 LASALLE-st., with basement. Apply to F. MORGAN, Room 10, Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 129 SOUTH WATER-ST., and store No. 12 State-st. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID PLACE FOR MANUFACturing purposes—A basement and three floors in a brick building, 30x90 ft, unusually well lighted, situated on West Madison-st., near the river. Apply to E. C. HOLMES, corner Madison and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 12 SOUTH WATER-ST. from May 1, building 25x125. Apply to STEARNS & CO., Lake-st. bridge.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET ON THE EAST side of the North Branch Canal, south of Division-st. Apply to GEO. WATSON, Room 17 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 69 WASHINGTON-ST. Store No. 108 Dearborn-st. Offices in the Portland Block. All at prices to suit the times. Apply to T. LYMAN, Room 1 Portland Block.

TO RENT—STORE 125 WEST LAKE-ST., 25X80 feet, with fine basement 20x80, dry and excellent order. Also dwelling over store, of 7 rooms, together with store, 16x80 feet, with rooms in rear. Will rent all or part on very favorable terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st. and fixtures. Fine chance for bakery, meat market or grocery. Cheap. Building on East Monroe-st., suitable for manufactory or large boarding-house. BROWN BROS., 226 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS DOCK—SUITABLE for lumber, coal or wood, on the south side of South Branch, corner of Halsted-st., with good railroad connections. Apply to D. KRIEGH & CO., 108 LaSalle-st., Union Buildings.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 25 LAKE-ST., 5 STORIES and well lighted basement. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 112 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND story of No. 217 South Water-st., to rent cheap. Possession given 1st of May, or sooner if required. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 37 WEST RANDOLPH-st. Rent $50 per month. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED office near the Post Office; furniture for sale cheap. Room 18, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF No. 126 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFULLY FITTED UP store 348½ State-st.; splendid show windows, good location, and low rent. Elegant fixtures for sale cheap.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING ROOMS, with water, gas, water closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICES, front and rear of Nos. 98 and 102 Washington-st. ORRINGTON LUNT, 58 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—AND PART OF FURNITURE FOR sale, the pleasantest suite of rooms on Wabash-av., corner Madison-st. Room 25, Rutter Block.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION PARK, a large, nicely furnished east front room, with two large closets, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. No other boarders. House has all modern improvements. Location and surroundings beautiful, large grounds, barn, &c., one block from street cars or omnibus. Terms made to suit. Please address WEST SIDE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—PLEASANT front room suitable for one or two gentlemen. Also, one small room. Apply at 236½ State-st.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE DESIRABLE ROOMS, on the fourth and fifth floors of the new Honore Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Rooms heated with steam. Call and see them. Mrs. M. S. JAGGAR, proprietress.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, in the neighborhood of Madison and Halsted-sts. Address J J, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ON THE South Side, convenient to street cars, a cottage, or part of a house, suitable for housekeeping. Must be pleasantly located. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, stating terms, location, &c., QUANDARY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE BETWEEN Adams and Fulton-sts. and Union Park and Halsted-st., or South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Family of two. Will take possession any time. WM. H. ALLEN, care Room 2, 187 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ORDINARILY FURnished rooms (one front) in a private house, near the street cars in Cottage Grove. Address, stating price, HARRY, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

105 NORTH WATER-ST.—AMERICAN HOTEL—Furnished rooms, with board; accommodation good; terms moderate. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. DEMPSEY, Proprietress.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two gentlemen or gentleman and lady with a suite of front rooms, nicely furnished, with good board.

WABASH-AV.—YOUNG MEN SEEKING A home in a private family, on Wabash-av., with real home comforts and privileges, good family, table, and pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, may address COMFORT, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE—BY A GENtleman and wife; unfurnished front room; from May 1. State terms. W C D, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, and marine, 4 to 30-horse; Pay's trip hammer; Forsman's iron-clad burr stone mills; also threshing engines. H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS FROM 12 to 14 feet by 42 to 48 inches. Also a 20 to 25-horse power engine. No objection to buy second-hand, if in good condition. Address E, 173 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 6-HORSE PORTable steam engine, used but a short time and as good as new. Apply to PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, 112 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES. ONE 8, ONE 25, two 15, four 12, one 10, and one 5-horse power, with boilers, at 250 State-st. JAMES WARNER.

FOR SALE—BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE engines, Blandy's farm engines, Blandy's circular saw mills, Blandy's stationary engines, grist mills, and mill machinery, saws, belting, etc. H. & F. BLANDY, 58 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, three to five years time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO LOAN—$10,000 FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS, ON good city property. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, ON NEW house and 3 lots at Hyde Park, costing $3,700. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 151 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, on 3 to 5 years' time. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON 4 to 12 months' time, on good collaterals or real estate. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARpets, etc.; those having part or all of their furniture for sale, apply to H. A. CHAPIN, 168 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL [illegible] references. Address H R, Box [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME RESPECTABLE business house by a young man who is not afraid of work. Quick at figures and writes a good hand. Resides at home. North Side preferred. Address S, care 452 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTERVIEW WITH parties wanting a traveling salesman [illegible] business, by a man with an extensive acquaintance and twenty years experience in the Northwest. Address A B, Tribune office, until April 8, stating the nature of the business, when and where an interview can be had.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK—Would make himself generally useful, by a young man of steady habits. Reference from a wholesale house. Would loan his employer $500 on security, drawing 10 per cent interest. None need apply except those who appreciate a young man of steady habits. Address A B, Tribune office, till 7th of April.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXperienced cutter, in a merchant tailor house. Speaks four languages. Address A A, 156 South Water-st., Room 21.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PAINTERS—BY A first-class sign painter. Has a thorough knowledge of it in all its branches, and would not object to make himself useful in other branches. Address A D B, 264 West Eighteenth-st., New York City.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a first class family; good references given. Address COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY A young man of 10 years' experience. References required. Apply, or address COACHMAN, [illegible] North Reuben-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY A middle-aged man, who perfectly understands his business and can produce first-class testimonials. Address J J, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; first class city reference given. Address Z, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as clerk, copyist, or canvasser; is experienced and capable, and can furnish good recommendation. Address S S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WELL educated and of prepossessing appearance, who has just arrived from Germany, where she instructed and taught children, wants a situation in a good American family. She speaks English, [illegible] housekeeping, and also understands embroidering, stitching, and all other kinds of ladies' work. Address W, 53 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND healthy German woman as wet nurse. Inquire at 132 Sherman-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, 18 years of age, would like a home in the country with some good people, to take care of children. Address, for five days, Miss E L S, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, as cook and second girl. Willing to work together. Please call at 26 Pine-st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS, TO WORK ON THE Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and the Kansas City and Santa Fe Railroad. Wages, $2.25 per day. Board, $5 per week. Free transportation from Kansas City. [illegible] will find plenty of work at good prices. D. L. WELLS & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Kansas City, and for Colorado. Wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. For transportation and particulars apply to H. F. CHRISTIAN, 230 East Randolph-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN WANTING GOOD SITUATIONS or work should register at HJORTH & CO'S Office, 25 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, PORters, Bartenders, Farm-hands, Railroad Laborers. Also, man in office. Apply at 132 East Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—COACHMEN, GARDENERS, TEAMsters. Young men wishing employment of any kind will do well by calling at 132 South Clark-st., Room 4. No office fee charged unless work is procured.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, families for Mississippi. Transportation advanced. Railroad hands for Kansas $2.25 per day. TURNER & HAWLEY, No. 8 Arcade-court.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR KANsas and Michigan; also, families, farm hands, and girls for Mississippi. Highest wages paid. Free transportation. Planters can be seen at 14 North Clark-st. and 69 Sherman-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, OR BOY, to chore around the house. Apply at basement door 297 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITERS AT THE Continental Oyster House and Dining Rooms, 79 South Clark-st. Good wages paid.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR AUCtion; good wages will be paid at 14 Randolph-st. J. W. PILBERT.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED AND TWO inexperienced salesmen to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. O. D. GAVIS & CO., Rooms 16, 17 and 18 Speed's Block.

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS TO SELL our goods. Best selling articles yet. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 127 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—50 GRANITE CUTTERS IN THE CONstruction of U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco. Address G. GRIFFITH & CO., Penryn Plain City, Cal., or L. B. MYERS & CO., San Francisco.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS IN RUNning tenon and sticking machines on doors and sash. Address, with reference, stating experience, PLANING MILLS, Drawer 278, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—AT THE WILLIAMS HOUSE, 38 West Randolph-st., two good house painters. Call from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from 12 to 2.

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF ABILITY AS SALESmen, to take orders for our goods, on salary or commission. A. S. ADAMS & CO., 173 South Clark-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN WOOLLEN MILL—TWO FEMALE weavers. Apply to TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 87 and 89 Michigan-av., or LANDIS, GAVITT & CO., Tonica, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD CAPABLE GIRLS FOR housework in all parts of the city are wanted this morning at MRS. WHITTAKER'S. Families supplied with carefully selected help at the same place, 54½ North Clark-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to go 20 miles into the country. Call at 98 Washington-st., Room 22, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 223 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK for a boarding house. References required. Apply at 125 State-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three. A good girl can have a pleasant home. Call at No. 1 Eugenie-st., near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, ONE who understands her business. Also a girl to do second work and wait on table. 292 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL for dining-room and chamber work in a private boarding house. Apply at 146 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 269 Fulton-st., corner of Carpenter.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE 16 years established. Room for a large business. Apply at 220 North Clark-st.

A STOVE, TIN, AND HARDWARE BUSINESS for sale. Good location. Inquire at 53½ West Van Buren-st.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERSON WITH $2,000 to purchase an interest in a first-class well-established business. Inquire of T. A. MORAN, Room 19 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—BAKERY DEPOT AND BUILDING—Rare chance for a man with small capital; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Call, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or after 6 p. m., at No. 10 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACtory, or would sell an interest in the same. R. B. WILEY, 158 Washington-st.

PETER REICH, 234 LARRABEE-ST., CHICAGO, will sell out his retail auction business, with house and two lots, or will sell stock and rent premises. Profits from $50 to $100 a week. Capital required, from $1,500 to $4,500. Reason for selling is that I want to retire from business. Possession given immediately. Stock, boots and shoes, clothing, carpets, dry goods, glassware, crockery, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S OUTFIT FOR SALE FOR $300. Address W. K. POWERS, Tecumseh, Mich.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—STORE (WITH OR without stock) and good will of a prosperous trade in a thriving railroad town, about 70 miles west of Chicago, surrounded by an excellent farming country, at a bargain. Good reason for selling. Address WESTWARD, Tribune office, Chicago.

THE "ROSEDALE CEMENT WORKS," SITUATed in the vicinity of Alton, Ill., with 160 acres of good land connected therewith, for sale.
These works afford a rare opportunity to parties acquainted with the business, being in running order, and situated near large markets, and shipping facilities by river and rail unsurpassed. For further particulars, address MILLER & BREATH, Alton, Ill.

TANNERY ON WOLF RIVER, 40 MILES NORTH of Oshkosh, Wis., for sale or exchange. Machinery new and complete; 72 vats, 3 dwelling houses, 320 acres bark land, 300 cords bark on dock at tannery. Hides plenty, and good facilities for shipping. Inquire of R. DOUD, Racine, Wis.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A well-established grocery store for sale, now doing a good business, on Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av. Want to change on account of other business requiring my attention. Inquire at 136 State-st.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST OF BILLIARD hall and saloon for sale. For particulars, inquire at saloon, 158 South Clark-st.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE, WITH ALL the fixtures and teams, for one-half its value. Inquire, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 160 Canal-st.

$50 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A business which will pay $2,000 per annum. Call and see. Rare opportunity. 162 Madison-st., Room 28.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A nice office business that will double the money in three months. It will bear investigation. Stock on hand will double the amount asked. We mean business. If you don't, stay away. FULLER & CO., 98 Washington-st., Room 14.

$2,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST IN A first-class and highly genteel business that will pay a man or woman $5,000 per annum. Call or address FULLER & CO., 98 Washington-st., Room 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, AND ALL OTHers contemplating building, can save time and money by consulting our practical publications. Catalogue free. Address A. J. BICKNELL & CO., Springfield, Ill.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CRUELTY, DRUNKenness, desertion, and other causes. Address P. O. Box 5911. All communications strictly confidential.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1987. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the owner has obtained 446 divorces during that time.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 264 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—SOME PERSON TO ADOPT A healthy child (a boy), who can give it a good home. For particulars, address No. 431 South Wells-st., city.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO KNOW THAT Mrs. F. WETMORE'S system for Dress Cutting, so well known [illegible], is now taught by her at Mrs. Jackson's Parlors. Canvassers wanted.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO GET THE NEW York styles in dress patterns at $2 and $4 per box of 12, assorted, elegantly trimmed, with splendid colored fashion plate, at BROWN'S New York Pattern Emporium, 75 Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, ALSO good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plate, coins, pistols, &c. Cash paid. BARTLETT, 198 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "OUR FATHER'S House; or, The Unwritten Word," by the author of Night Scenes in the Bible. His last work's immense sale makes certain this one's success. All who have one, want the other. Rose-tinted paper. Steel engravings. [illegible] wanted in every township to sell it. [illegible] business. Send for circular. ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 86 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—WE have a new plan for making money, and guarantee $5 to $15 per day. Samples worth $2, sent free on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Or six fast-selling articles, worth $3, with Money-makers' Journal, will be sent for 50c. SMAX & CO., 67 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO TAKE orders for three very desirable articles for ladies' use. Sample of either sent [illegible] cents. Address Mrs. J. C. LAMB, P. O. Drawer 5466, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MAYNARD, clairvoyants, 121 Jackson-st.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly stated, consult MRS. FELIX, the most celebrated Astrologist, at [illegible] tell the name of the lady or gentleman [illegible] the name of her visitor.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant, Inspirational Counselor, Room 8, 89 South Clark-st.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Georgia Bill.

Leading Points of the House and Senate Army Bills.

Committee Changes in the Iron Clauses of the New Tariff Bill.

A Woman Suffrage Amendment Offered in the House.

Peremptory Demand on Venezuela for the Payment of Certain Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARMY BILLS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Army bill was considered, to-day, in the Senate Committee. There was a great deal of wild talk in some of the newspapers about this measure. It is not true that the committee shows a disposition to slide it, for it will be reported long before the Senate is ready for action. Nor is it true that Wilson's bill is the work of the War Department. No one in that office saw it before it was introduced, or was consulted in its preparation. The House Committee leaves the army the same size as it is now, but Wilson's cuts it down 7,000 men, fixing it at 25,000 after next September. The House bill reduces the pay of all officers from Brigadier General up, and increases the pay of all but Chaplains below, and Wilson's bill does the same thing. House bill provides for monthly payment, while Wilson's committee hold to the provision of the existing law. Each bill looks to a large reduction in the number of officers, though they differ as to how the reduction shall be made.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Judge Orth, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted in committee, to-day, a preamble and resolution concerning the settlement of our claims with Venezuela. Some of these have been pending for forty years, and as finally settled by the commission of one American and two Venezuelans amounted to $1,500,000. Our government has been trying for several years to get Venezuela to comply with an agreement to pay. In view of this continued neglect, the House Committee agreed to the resolution submitted by Orth, and will report it as soon as called in the House. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the adjudication of claims pursuant to the terms of the convention with Venezuela is recognized as fair and conclusive, and valid against said Republic, and for the purpose of enforcing and collecting the sum of money so awarded, the President is hereby authorized and directed to make a demand upon the republic of Venezuela for immediate payment, and, in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment, that he employ such portion of the naval and military forces as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said convention."

This is the first action of the kind taken towards any foreign nation.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

There was a lively time in the House to-day over the Election bill. This was originally introduced by Mr. Dawes, and he put it through the House of a former Congress. It provides that, after next fall, all Congressional elections shall be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The opposition to it to-day came chiefly from the Maine, Pennsylvania, and Indiana delegations, and they, under the lead of Hale, of Maine, and Schofield, of Pennsylvania, resorted to all sorts of filibustering to secure its defeat. Messrs. Paine and Dawes engineered it adroitly, however, and it went through finally by a two-thirds vote. Whether it can pass the Senate is somewhat questionable.

THE FUNDING BILL.